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ROMANIA ANNOUNCES MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU111616 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached, a meeting of the Warsaw Pact committee of foreign ministers will be held in Moscow in the second half of October.

GDR COMMENTARY PRAISES CEMA COOPERATION

AU071910 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner commentary: "Even Closer Cooperation in CEMA"]

[Text] In the past years the socialist economic integration in CEMA has achieved fruitful results for the member countries. It has essentially contributed toward economic growth, full employment, a stable supply of raw materials and social progress. Since the founding of CEMA (1949), the share of the socialist countries in world industrial production has increased from 20 to over 40 percent.

The 36th CEMA Council Meeting, which took place in Sofia in the summer, could not overlook the attacks of imperialism against the economy of the socialist countries. In the meantime these attacks have been expanded to an open economic war by the U.S. administration above all against socialism. This induces the CEMA countries to unite even more.

The measures taken in this direction do not mean a turning away from the economic policy of good cooperation with countries of other social orders as practiced by the CEMA countries so far. On the contrary, the CEMA countries undertake every effort to expand such relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The 1982 Autumn Fair in Leipzig was once again an eloquent testimony to that attitude. Closer cooperation in CEMA is both an objective necessity for the development of socialism and the necessary answer to Washington's boycotts and sanctions.

Scientific cooperation to develop the most modern technology and techniques and thus essentially increase productivity, effectiveness, and the performance capacity of the national economies forms the center of the increased cooperation among the CEMA countries. CEMA undertakes great efforts on this extraordinarily important point of the international class struggle. Joint progress in microelectronics is of decisive importance in this connection. The agreement on microprocessors signed in Sofia is a step in this direction.

In this connection, the development, production and use of robots play a particular role. In the GDR, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and other fraternal countries, robots are produced for various tasks. Some of them, however, are only suitable for the respective national demand and cannot be automatically used in other countries. In 1980, therefore, an agreement on multilateral cooperation in robot production was signed by CEMA. Successful work is going on for a uniform concept of robot technology in the CEMA countries.

A short time ago a CEMA meeting on the construction of nuclear powerplants was held in Budapest. It demonstrated the extremely important work in this field. In 1979 an agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear powerplants was signed. it spans the period 1981-90. In the meantime the European CEMA countries have started production of this equipment on the basis of the division of labor. For the GDR the increase in energy production by nuclear powerplants for the 1990's is the decisive possibility for meeting the demand.

Already today the preparatory work for coordinating the 5-year plans of the CEMA countries for 1986-90 has been started as was decided at the 36th CEMA meeting. Whereas in the capitalist countries, marked by the crisis, development cannot be foreseen even for the next half-year, the international socialist planned economy has the advantage -- which is not to be underestimated -- of being able to determine the main directions of economic development, of the supply of raw materials and the technological strategy up to 1990. The CEMA countries have all the prerequisites to guarantee further national economic development with the great united potentials for the benefit of their peoples.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV WRITES CSCE PRESIDENT

AU082119 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] In connection with the appeal of the international CSCE to the governments who signed the Helsinki Final Act, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a letter to (Raymond Gore), the president of this conference.

The letter emphasizes that the appeal calling on people to halt the arms race, remove the threat of a nuclear disaster and continue the process of detente was welcomed in Bulgaria with great satisfaction. We deeply believe that the intensive actions of the public can substantially contribute to continuing the multifaceted process which started in Helsinki for strengthening security and expanding European cooperation, the letter emphasizes. There are possibilities for setting up a constructive dialog and for reducing tension. A realistic prospect in this respect was opened by the Soviet peace initiative aimed at limiting and eliminating the threat of a nuclear missile conflict. The plans for deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are a particularly major threat to the security of the European peoples. That is why it is a primary task to all democratic and peace-loving forces and to the antimilitary movements in the world not to allow the Geneva talks on this issue to serve as a cover for the realization of the December 1979 NATO decisions.

Bulgaria, loyal to its consistent peaceful policy, will continue in the future with all it's might to strengthen peace and cooperation among peoples and to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone as well as to consistently and comprehensively implement the Helsinki Final Act, Grisha Filipov emphasized in his letter.

GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI MEETS AUSTRIAN CSCE ENVOY

LD091450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2040 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- On Friday, Dr. Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, discussed current problems in the safeguarding of peace, arms limitation and disarmament and problems connected with the Madrid meeting in a talk with the leader of the Austrian delegation at the Madrid meeting, Ambassador Franz Ceska. Secretary of State Krolikowski underlined that in view of the current worrying international situation the Madrid meeting can and must make a noticeable contribution to the continuation of the process of detente and the improvement of the international climate.

Herbert Krolikowski paid tribute to the commitment of Austria and the other neutral and nonaligned particiapting states at the Madrid meeting. He stressed that the GDR will continue to make efforts to ensure that the Madrid meeting will end with substantial results thus lending new impetus to detente and the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

AU091937 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and head of the Albanian delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly session, has returned home.

ENVER HOXHA NOMINATED FOR 14 NOV ELECTIONS

AU081949 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 8 October carries a 10-minute recorded report on a meeting held in one of the wards of the Tirana electoral district No. 210 to nominate Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, as the candidate of the Democratic Front for this district in the 14 November elections for the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

A reporter describes the scene outside the hall as the voters enter to attend the meeting to nominate the candidate of the Democratic Front. The reporter says that the meeting is addressed by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee, on behalf of the Tirana District Democratic Front.

INCREASE IN HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPORTS REPORTED

AU111444 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- During the current five-year plan, 1981-1985 heavy industry will ensure from exports foreign currency over twice larger as against the previous five-year plan.

Different branches of heavy industry, not only meet ever better the needs of the country, but a part of their products is also exported. Albania exports a series of oil products. She also holds one of the first places in the world with regard to the export of chrome ore. The export of the chrome ore is increasing due to the commissioning of the ferro-chromium plant recently. Likewise as a result of the commissioning of the "Steel of the party" complex, Albania exports not only iron nickel, but also different kinds of steel. During the recent years, coal and other minerals such as dolomites, bauxides, olivinites, alabaster, (?caoline), nickel-silicate, etc, have been included in the list of Albanian exports.

Albania also exports blister copper, copper wires and electric cables, etc. Copper industry works with a full cycle.

During the current five-year plan and later on, as a result of the exploitation of new mineral resources and the commissioning of new lines for their processing, the mineral extracting and processing industry will further increase its exports. The Albanian metallurgy marches on the road of full cycle processing of the major minerals.

BRIEFS

GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION -- Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the national day of the German Democratic Republic, the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Karl-Heinz Heisig gave a cocktail at the embassy seat yesterday. Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to Tirana. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Oct 82 AU]

MORE HOXHA'S WORKS -- The 37th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha has come off the presses. The volume contains materials covering the period May-July 1968, most of which is published for the first time. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 82 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Zhivkov, Ceausescu Meeting

AU121513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] On 12 October Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, met with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. Comrade Elena Ceausescu accompanied Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Before this they laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, and paid respects at his coffin. The officials accompanying Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu attended the ceremony.

BTA Version of Talks

AU122047 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) --- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, was visited today by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere were analyzed a number of questions pertaining to bilateral affairs. Underlined was their ascending development and the good possibilities for a further deepening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, for raising this cooperation on a qualitatively higher level.

After the meeting officials from the two sides joined in the talks.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu assessed highly the advancement of the relations between Bulgaria and Romania. They expressed their deep confidence that the present meeting will open up new possibilities and will render a strong impetus to the expansion of the mutually advantageous cooperation.

After pointing out the good results achieved in the sphere of the integration processes in the economy, in industrial joint production and specialization, the two party and state leaders stressed the necessity of raising the economic cooperation on a qualitatively new level. Good prospects exist to this end in the sphere of industry and agriculture.

At the meeting information was exchanged on the tasks the communists and the working people of Bulgaria and Romania are solving in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Pointed out was the great importance of the cooperation between the socialist states for the economic development of Bulgaria and Romania, for raising the living standards of their peoples.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AGERPRES Version of Talks

AU122054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia (AGERPRES) 12/10/1982 — On October 12 official talks started in Sofia between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

There participate in the talks:

For Romania -- Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Emilian Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Bulgarian Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, counsellor to the party general secretary, to the president of the republic; Petre Duminica, Romanian ambassador in Sofia.

For Bulgaria -- Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhinov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the BCP; Andrey Lukanov, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria in the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Collaboration; Niko Yakiel, member of the CC of the BCP, counsellor to the general secretary of the CC of the BCP; Todor Stovchev Todorov, Bulgarian ambassador in Buchrest.

Todor Zhivkov once again warmly greeted, in the name of the leadership of the Communist Party and Bulgarian state, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other comrades from the party and state leadershio who accompany them in the official visit of friendship to the neighbour and friendly country, showing that he is particularly satisfied with this new meeting summit, an occasion to continue the traditional dialogue on bilateral and international questions of common concern. The leader of the Bulgarian party and state expressed his conviction that the understandings and documents to be agreed upon during the talks would confer new dimensions on the many sided relations between the two countries, parties and peoples, just as the previous meeting did.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute and best wishes in behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the government to the Bulgarian party and state leaders, personally to Todor Zhivkov. Likewise, Nicolae Ceausescu thanked warmly for the invitation to visit again the friendly Bulgaria, to meet again with the leader of the Communist Party and Bulgarian state, and expressed in his turn the conviction that the measures to be agreed upon would contribute to further consolidating and diversifying the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, would ever more strengthen the traditional friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party.

During the talks, the two party and state leaders high lighted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations developed steadily. Assessing the way in which the tasks and objectives set during the summit meetings are translated into life, the fact that these are successfully carried out, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov appreciated, at the same time that the socialist economies in full swing of Romania and Bulgaria offer great possibilities for the rise onto a higher stage of bilateral collaboration, particularly as regards the accentuation of the qualitative facets of this mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation, which accords with the two peoples' fundamental interests, serves the casue of socialism, peace and progress in the world. In this sense, the joint determination was reiterated to work for taking better advantage of the existing possibilities to develop the collaboration in such important branches as metallurgy-special steels production in particular - electronics, machine - building, agriculture and other branches of mutual interest. The member of the two delegations, the relevant bodies in the two countries were recommended to analyze these possibilities and materialize them in concrete conventions of collaboration and cooperation in production.

Then, the two party and state leaders informed each other of the progress of socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria, of the activity unfolded by the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party for the translation into life of the resolution of the 12th RCP Congress and of the 12th BCP Congress.

It was stressed that the successful unfolding of socialist construction in the two countries accounted for a contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, to the cause of peace and progress. The talks proceed in a warm atmosphere of friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem.

Ceausescu Visits Factory

AU130932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the metal-cutting machines scientific-production plant in Sofia this morning. They were greeted by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Petur Mezhdurechk, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

Stilyan Petrov, general manager of the metal-cutting machines state economic trust, briefed the high-ranking Romanian guests on plant production. They visited the workshops as well as the scientific research section of the metal-cutting machine plant. The plant was also visited by the officials accompanying the Romanian guests as well as by the two ambassadors, Todor Stoichev and Petre Duminica. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu also visited the everyday life services section of the plant.

Official Dinner Given

AU122055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] On 12 October Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and the officials accompanying Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Visit to Plovdiv

AU131945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Plovdiv today. Sofia radio correspondent (Galina Shishkova) and Plovdiv Okrug radio correspondent (Neli Karova) reported the following from Plovdiv:

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, arrived in Plovdiv today. They were accompanied by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Niko Akhiel, assistant to the secrtary general of the BCP Central Committee; and by the officials accompanying Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the city's central square, thousands of citizens welcomed most cordially the top leaders of Bulgaria and Romania. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu inspected a representative detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army, and a brass band played the anthems of the two countries. Military honors were also presented.

Khristo Mishev, chairman of the Plovdiv Municipal Council, presented to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu the honorable badge of the city. At the party house in Plovdiv, the guests were acquainted with the role and position of Plovdiv Okrug in the economic and intellectual development of the country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude to the communists and the working people of Plovdiv for the cordial welcome accorded to him and expressed satisfaction with the successes achieved in agriculture and in all spheres of life. He also expressed confidence that they will continue to work with the same zeal and enthusiasm for fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu (?later visited) the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-research and production complex, which is effectively implementing the latest achievements in the sphere of agriculture. The director general of the complex [words indistinct].

Tonight the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and the People's Council Executive Committee gave an official dinner in honor of the Romanian guests.

Dinner Given in Plovdiv

AU132100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] As we have already reported the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee and the Plovdiv Okrug People's Council Executive Committee tonight gave an official dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and also Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Petur Mladenov; Niko Akhiel, BCP Central Committee member and assistant to the BCP Central Committee general secretary; and the officials accompanying the Romanian leader also attended the dinner. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, proposed toasts. Following the cordial and friendly dinner a rich folklore program was performed.

'SUPRABLOC' CONCEPT CALLED 'COMPLETELY UNSOUND'

AU131955 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- Today Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP stressed that in Georgi Dimitrov's ideas, in his theoretical and practical revolutionary activity an indisputable truth is laid down -- that the USSR and its Communist Party have been, are and will continue to be the chief mainstay of peace and socialism in the world.

In a speech at the two day international symposium on the theme "Georgi Dimitrov the movement for friendship with the USSR" which opened here today, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva said: "To defend this truth is of extraordinary necessity now when the forces of reaction and imperialism do not select means to vilify the Soviet Union, to bring dishonor to and to diminish its decisive role to the benefit of peace and progress."

Georgi Dimitrov has put in the centre of the proletarian solidarity the attitude towards the first socialist state, the speaker continues. He has drawn the conclusion that the attitude towards the USSR is the most correct criterion and touch stone for the sincerity and honesty of each worker and antifascist figure.

Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva stressed that this extraordinarily important theoretical and practical conclusion Georgi Dimitrov has drawn preserves its intransient, significant and pressing actuality for today, too. "It is a brilliant synthesis not only of Georgi Dimitrov and BCP's attitude towards the CPSU and USSR but is also the attitude of all the communist and workers' parties, of all fighters for peace, national independence and social progress in the world towards the party and the country of Lenin," she said.

She said that the principal goal of today is to save mankind from the thermonuclear catastrophe. "It is this very goal that is the main strategic task of the countries of the real socialism, headed by the USSR, of the international communist and workers' movement, of all the progressive, democratic and peaceloving forces in the world," Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva said.

She continued that today there comes to the fore the necessity of overcoming the division of the world into opposing military blocs by firmly rejecting the so called "bloc approach" in the international relations. All soberthinking people realize the decisive, principled difference between the U S. and NATO bloc policy and the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, pursued by the socialist community, headed by the USSR.

"At the same time, however, the decisive rejection of the bloc approach obliges us to reveal and unmask the completely unsoundedness of the "suprabloc" concept followed by some communist parties and figures which have fallen into the swamp of revisionism which contrary to wisdom and well-known facts, put on one and the same plane both the imperialist and socialist countries. We all will agree that such a "concept" has nothing to do with the honest Marxist-Leninist approach and analysis of the political reality. And it is in the light of Dimitrov's legacy that the anti-Soviet stands of the contemporary right- and left wing revisionists of any kind and under any cover are clearly distinguished with their anti-Marxist and anticommunist nature as open or concealed enemies of not only the CPSU and the Soviet Union but also of the liberation struggle of the working mankind, as traitors of the proletarian internationalism and as agents of imperialism", said Tsola Dragoycheva.

GDR'S WILLI STOPH PLANS VISIT TO SOFIA

AU131359 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- These days Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR will pay friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

SRV INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

AU061651 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, on 6 October a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Internal Affairs led by Phan Hung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy premier and minister of internal affairs, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the guests were greeted by Minister Dimitur Stoyanov and other officials.

Filipov Receives Minister

AU081817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, has received Phan Hung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of internal affairs of the SRV, who is visiting Bulgaria.

During the talks views were exchanged on issues related to further strengthening and developing cooperation between the two ministries of internal affairs and to fulfilling the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, also attended the talks.

CHNOUPEK REPORTS FROM NEW YORK ON UNITED NATIONS

LD131236 Prague CTK in English 1129 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Concern about the worsened international situation and the existing risks of the further intensification of the arms race characterized most of the addresses delivered so far in the general debate at the current 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who was heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the session, said here Tuesday.

In an interview for CETEKA before leaving New York for home, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the delegates resolutely called for immediate measures to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe, to preserve peace in the world and ensure concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament, and also for the further development of the process of detente and wide international cooperation between states with different social systems.

Asked about the activity of socialist countries at the session, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the most significant address was that delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He submitted two new Soviet proposals for a speedy negotiation of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear arms tests, and a draft resolution declaring any attack on a nuclear facility used for peaceful means, even if by conventional weapons, a nuclear attack and thus the heaviest crime against mankind. These latest Soviet initiatives further develop the peace program for the 1980's as set by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and of the far-reaching Soviet proposals submitted at the 2nd U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said that many delegations emphasized that without political, military and economic support from the United States, i.e. without the Washington-Tel Aviv alliance, Israel would never have acted in Lebanon as it did with impunity. Ever more U.N. member states realize that the only possible way to just and lasting peace in the Middle East is unequivocal respect for the principles of general norms of international law and relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the U.N. General Assembly. The road to these ends cannot lead through the compromised schemes of Camp David, but through collective effort, preferably at an international conference on the Middle East with all sides involved taking part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, he said.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister added that his meetings with colleagues from 17 countries, with the president of the 37th U.N. General Assembly, and the U.N. secretary general were very useful.

Returns to Prague

LD132350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, returned home from New York today. He was heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

INDRA, DELEGATION CONCLUDE LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

Visit Mexican Assembly

LD131332 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Communist Party Presidium member and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, attended a session of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies before ending its official visit to Mexico Tuesday.

At the session, Deputy Perla Alicia Sanchez pointed to the traditionally deep friendly relations between Mexico and Czechsolovakia, stressing that the two nations are linked by a joint wish -- lasting peace all over the world.

Alois Indra in his speech highly appreciated the results of the visit of the Czechsolovak delegation to Mexico, defining them as important contribution to extension of relations between Mexico and Czecholslovakia. The talks showed that the two countries clearly want peace and preservation of life on the earth.

Czechsolovakia consistently strives for peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems, for detente and disarmament.

Czechoslovakia is against the policy from the position of strength, against the policy of onfrontation, escalation of the arms race, against theories of the possibility and admissibility of the so-called economic discrimination, embargo, etc.

Alois Indra further pointed out that Czechoslovakia consistently supports the just struggle of the nations of Latin America, Asia and Africa against injustice and oppression, for freedom and independent development, their justified efforts for new international economic relations, for the possibility to decide their future development and to have sovereignty over their natural resources.

Tuesday afternoon, the Czechoslovakia parliamentary delegation left Mexico for home.

Indra Discusses Trip

LD140302 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City [no date as received] -- The visit to Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico by Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation was very successful and contributed towards the [words indistinct] all-round development of friendly contacts and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and these states [words indistinct] head of the delegation, Chairman of the Czechovlovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra to CTK at the close of the visit.

He added that the visits became a manifestation of solidarity with the just struggle of the nations in the region and of the inflexible will to be everything to improve the international situation and ensure happy and peaceful life for all the future generations.

Alois Indra stressed that the visit was considered in all three countries as clearly a political mission, the more so that it took place in the period of sharpened situation in the world, and in the Caribbean and Central America in particular.

It is only natural that international problems were in the foreground of attention during the talks. Regardless of the different political and social systems of Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico, the views on the basic problems, particularly concerning peace and disarmament, were identical or very close, Alois Indra said and pointed to the expression of good will to further intensify joint effort to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

Condemned during the talks was the policy from the position of strength, of dictate, flagrant interference, political and economic pressure and discrimination pursued by the most reactionary circles in the world and particularly the Reagan administration.

All members of the delegation could see for themselves the harm and problems caused by this policy to the three visited countries and the whole region, and also these countries' firm resistance to this harmful and dangerous policy and intimidations, as well as their constructive proposals for a just political solution of the situation by the way of talks.

In all three countries the delegation confirmed Czechoslovakia's support with their difficult struggle and patient effort, Alois Indra said adding that members of the delegation met everywhere with high appreciation of the Czechoslovak foreign policy including its support for the just cause of these nations and the whole region.

As for the evaluation of bilateral relations and cooperation in [words indistinct], including cooperation between parliaments, it was unequivocally positive. All sides participating in the talks stressed the wish to further widen, deepen and improve these relations and cooperation in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific and other spheres, Alois Indra stressed.

Arrive in Prague

LD131446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, returned today from an official visit to Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico. The visit took place at the invitation of the chairmen of the parliaments of these Latin American countries.

The delegation was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Federal Assembly Deputy Chairmen Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes and Michal Zakovic, and by other representatives of our political and public life.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET PDRY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD132330 Prague CTK in English 1543 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovakia appreciates Democratic Yemen's contribution to efforts for a just settlement of the situation in the Middle East, for ensuring lasting peace in that region, and its struggle against imperialism, for peace and progress.

This was stated in a telegram sent by President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Yemeni President and Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on the occasion of the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal solidarity and friendly cooperation between the two countries will be further developed.

BILAK RECEIVES GUYANA PROGRESSIVE PARTY LEADER

LD140254 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received here today General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana (PPP) Cheddi Jagan.

The two representatives of the fraternal parties informed each other about the working class movement and discussed the deepening of bilateral cooperation.

They stressed the necessity of strengthening solidarity among all progressive and democratic forces with the aim of strengthening the cause of peace and national liberation.

They condemned the American imperialism which contributes a great deal to the sharpening of the international situation and expressed their concern about the increasing American support to the reactionary forces in the Central America as well as in the Middle East.

DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF USSR OVERTURES TO CHINA

AU081212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Oct 82 p 7

[Lubomir Trefny article in the column "Word on the Events": "Part of the Peace Program"]

[Text] The discussion of questions concerning the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC held a significant place in the broad palette of topics that were on the agenda of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks during the SRV party and state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. In his speech after the conclusion of the talks L. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, said: "We are in favor of normal, good relations with China, in favor of friendship with the Chinese people...in view of the load of the past, this is no easy task; but it is feasible if we accomplish it in peace, without prejudice, on the basis of real, honest mutuality."

The basic features of the line of USSR's friendship and good-neighborliness with China are nothing new in Soviet foreign policy. The 26th CPSU Congress also formulated several proposals in this sense, to which the Beijing leadership nevertheless so far has not replied. "If Soviet-Chinese relations remain frozen, our attitude will not be the one to blame," the top Soviet representative, L. Brezhnev, said at the congress. "The Soviet Union was not, and is not, seeking a confrontation with the PRC.... We would like to build up contacts with it on the basis of good-neighborliness. Our proposals on normalizing relations with China remain valid, in the same way that nothing changes in our respect and friendship for the Chinese people."

This year alone a sincere voice resounded three times from the Soviet Union, calling for friendship and cooperation. In March, in his statement in Tashkent, L. Brezhnev proposed significant initiatives; half a year later he spoke of Soviet endeavors for normalizing relations with China in his Baku speech; and a few days ago, as we already mentioned, these problems were part of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks.

The Beijing leadership truly cannot complain about a lack of initiative on the Soviet part. In fact, it is not here that the crux of the entire problem lies. The answer to the question of why the Soviet-Chinese relations continue to remain frozen was indirectly provided by the recent 12th CPC Congress which refused on purpose to extricate itself from the hackneyed practice of attributing its own hegemonist ambition to others -- in this case to the Soviet Union. Even though all the preceding Soviet proposals and initiatives had been sufficiently broadly publicized, the Beijing leadership continues reaching into the arsenal of old ideological weapons and, regardless of the existing reality, presenting its ideas as the reality and glorifying totally unsubstantiated semi-truths.

Actually, concern [nevsimavost] and forgetfulness cannot justify an ignoramus attitude toward the substance of the main and basic principles of the Soviet peace policy, which has not changed since the very first moments of the Soviet state's existence. If the Soviet Union today is intensely striving to normalize relations with China, this effort is primarily a firm component of the effort to ensure peace and stability throughout Asia, to establish relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries on that continent, and to ensure the peace that is necessary for the creative life of the people in these countries.

Today it is all the more important and urgent to achieve the noblest peace ideals in Asia, since international imperialism is striving to materialize its militarist plans in that part of the world and since its most reactionary circles are making use of every opportunity for spreading their nets and consolidating their positions.

The existence of Socialist Vietnam, of the Lao People's Democracy and of people's Kampuchea -- three progressive states of Indochina which are striving to develop a peace dialogue in Southeast Asia which would serve justice and progress -- is a powerful bulwark standing on the path of those efforts. Dialogue is the only form of resolving international questions, the only form which corresponds to the interests of peace-loving people on our planet. And a sincere dialogue was what the Soviet Union had offered China, too. This was not its first offer, either. It is a matter of the future of the Asian Continent, a matter of the most sacred cause of peace -- a matter which motivates every step of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries.

MINARIK ATTACKS POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH

First Installment

AU071538 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Designs and Aims of the Polish Catholic Church: An Antisocialist Movement" -- part one; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Domestic and foreign reaction made use of the mistakes and errors in the policy of Polish party and state bodies and of a certain ideological carelessness that arose in Poland in the second half of the seventies. Taking advantage of this adverse situation, the Polish Catholic Church began to wage a fierce struggle to fortify its positions. In the background of the so-called patriotic stands of the church hierarchy was, in reality, a well-thought-out and carefully programmed and dosed anticommunism, which pursued a clear aim: to take advantage of the unique opportunity to gain official recognition of and support for pluralism of world and political outlooks, denying the PZPR's leading role, and to renew all of the church's former prerogatives.

The "Solidarity independent trade unions," whom the Polish Catholic Church helped to see the light of day in the summer of 1980, were to play, according to the plans and scenarios, the role of a strong but, above all, an obedient instrument in its hands. From the very first moment, "Solidarity" was to be used for exerting pressure on the government of the Polish People's Republic to make it yield to the political demands of the church. Hand in hand with antisocialist forces, the Catholic hierarchy has always sought -- and, at present, it has even stepped up this endeavor -- the destruction of socialism. In pursuit of this objective, it is taking the "peaceful" path of carefully measured doses of ideological influence, which is marked by growing pressure on the less aware segments of society, more easily susceptible to demagogy, especially young people. THIS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IS SUPPORTED AND COORDINATED BY FORCES OF CLERICAL ANTICOMMUNISM. Extraordinarily involved in the work of these forces is Pope John Paul II and the same applied to Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the former Polish primate. The current primate, Jozef Glemp, together with the Polish Catholic Episcopate, also continues in his footsteps.

Teamwork Between the Church and "Solidarity"

The program implemented by "Solidarity" was, in fact, always in line with the demands of the Second Vatican Council's constitution. This program formulated the restoration of the right to private ownership as the priority task, concealing this behind the cloak of some sort of a "rennaissance of human rights." In a country in which a people's government is in power, this is nothing but directions for counterrevolution. The brochure "Solidarity's Ethics" also bears witness to the conformity of the line of "Solidarity" and the doctrine of clerical solidarity, a solidarity that serves the interests of clerical anticommunism. It appeared in the Gdansk headquarters of the "independent trade unions" as an already drawn up document according to which "Solidarity" was to proceed. This brochure contains precisely Christian solidarity as the ideological and political foundation of "Solidarity."

It was surely not coincidental that the encyclical of Pope John Paul II "Laborem Exercere" (On Human Labor), in which he pays great attention precisely to Christian solidarity, appeared in public at the same time. These connections cannot be obliterated even by the tactics of the Polish Episcopate, which is out to create the impression that the Catholic Church had nothing in common with the counterrevolutionary movement in Poland and took no part in the onslaught of counterrevolution. HOWEVER, THIS PART, LIKE "SOLIDARITY'S" CLERICAL NATURE, CANNOT BE CONCEALED IN ANY WAY. As has been the case many times in the past, Catholic clericalism in Poland has again been fully exposed as an anticommunist force. The counterrevolutionary "Solidarity's" program was fully in keeping with the clerical anticommunist concept of Christian solidarity presented by John Paul II in his encyclical. Following up the work of his predecessors, in the encyclical the pope again "hallowed" private ownership and reiterated the idea of unity between labor and capital and of harmony among classes. All this was directed against true solidarity of the working people, shaped in the struggles against capitalism. He demanded a "new solidarity" as a manifestation of Christian social ethics. What he has in mind is a solidarity between owners and workers as a method of overcoming conflicts between labor and the capital. He does not regard the liberation of labor from capital but the socioethical problem of just remuneration as the key problem of social progress. These ideological foundations fully gained ground in the orientation of "Solidarity," which was, incidentally, confirmed by its congress.

Even after 13 December 1981, Pope John Paul II has seized every opportunity to criticize the course of the government of the Polish People's Republic and to simultaneously express his sympathy with the leaders of "Solidarity," who drove Poland into the crisis. He has stressed several times that the only way to solve the crisis is to completely restore "Solidarity," which allegedly, had no political goals. HE DOCUMENTS THEREBY WHAT SIGNIFICANCE THE CHURCH HIERARCHY ASCRIBES TO THE SUPPORT OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY FORCES. Encouraged by the pope's stands, the Catholic Church in Poland currently inciting, "in the name of God," another wave of tension and provocations, which are designed to reopen the doors wide to counterrevolution. At sharp variance with the official declarations of the church about the need for conciliation and accord, Catholic bishops and clergymen continue to attack socialism and state bodies in their sermons. Directly from the pulpit, they call for acts against the provisions of the state of emergency, defend the interned "Solidarity" leaders, demand their immediate release and the reactivation of the state prior to 13 December last year.

Against Socialism

The Polish Catholic Church has thus embarked on the path of active oppositional activity against the socialist state. IT IS TAKING OVER THE BATON FROM "SOLIDARITY," WHICH IS DISCREDITED, AND WANTS TO TAKE ITS PLACE, COST WHAT IT MAY, IN EXERTING INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC OPINION. In this way, it wants to fortify its position in society, a position that must on no account be underestimated.

The Catholic Church in Poland has annual revenues of several billion, revenues that are virtually beyond any control. They come from all kinds of collections, christening, consecration, wedding and funeral fees, but also from its "own" economic activity. How does it use this money? It varies. For example, as has been proved, it pays the fines (which range between Z8,000 and Z22,000) for the organizers of and participants in antisocialist street riots. A formidable part of these revenues is spent on propaganda.

It will do no harm to call to mind yet another few facts. For example, compared with 1937, the number of Catholic clergymen has increased fully 150 percent and the number of churches 120 percent while the population has increased only 20 percent. The Polish Catholic Church has at its disposal a greater human and material potential today than at any time in the country's entire 37-year-old postwar history. At the same time, it has never spoken out against people's power as sharply as it does today.

Demagogy As Argument

Among the arguments used by the Catholic hierarchy in asserting its constantly mounting demands vis-a-vis the socialist state is the claim that, allegedly, Catholics make up 90 percent of the population. They allegedly actively support the church and, as the hierarchy claims, its demands are thus the demands of society, which the church only communicates and tries to implement. "SOLIDARITY," WHOSE BOSSES CONSTANTLY CLAIMED THAT THEY REPRESENTED THE INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS IN POLAND, PROCEEDED IN THE SELFSAME DEMAGOGIC WAY, EMULATING THE EXAMPLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. However, in both cases the truth lies elsewhere and contravenes the words and the deeds by means of which the church, together with the suspended "Solidarity," would like to confuse and disorient Polish society.

Concluding Installment

AU071608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Designs and Aims of the Polish Catholic Church; Peculiar Notions of Understanding" part two -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The Catholic Church in Poland, which especially of late has been escalating its pressure on the socialist state, constantly stresses that it only shares the views of the population, the majority of which is of the Catholic faith. Although, in fact, about 80 percent of the population in Poland professes to belong to the Catholic Church, the number of believers, that means those who regularly attend divine service or other religious meetings, is -- according to sociological surveys -- less than 20 percent of that figure.

The surveys also revealed that the relationship of the majority of Catholics toward the church is rather superficial and limited only to an occasional visit to church and attendance at some church actions. A part of the Catholics still registered by the church has already severed its relationship with the church completely. THE MOST MARKED SHIFT AWAY FROM THE CHURCH HAS BEEN REGISTERED AMONG THE YOUTH, ESPECIALLY IN THE CITIES, AND THAT DESPITE THE CHURCH'S EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO BIND IT TO ITSELF. This is actually why the church has been introducing modern disco music to the "houses of God," organizing various advisory boards, psychological for example, and blessing automobiles, private apartments and so forth. At present it is striving to have crosses, holy pictures and various devotional objects placed in classes of the socialist state's primary schools.

Excursion Into the Past

The Catholic Church in Poland as a whole, with a few exceptions, HAS ALWAYS BEEN ANTIPEOPLE AND ALMOST ALWAYS USED THE PEOPLE AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ACHIEVING ITS POWER AIMS. It is enough to take a glance at history. In the 18th century, for example, the church was against enlightened reforms. In 1979 the Catholic hierarchy opposed Tadeusz Kosciuszko's national liberation uprising and as a result the angry people of Warsaw hanged a few bishops. The Catholic Church proceeded in exactly the same way against the November 1830 uprising. AFTER THAT IT SUPPRESSED ALL PROGRESSIVE CURRENTS IN SOCIETY FOR CENTURIES. Following the restoration of Polish independence it supported -- among other things -- also the May coup of Jozef Pilsudski in 1926 and his reactionary regime, which later led to the spread of fascism in the country, to anti-Soviet orientation and suppression of the workers movement. Already before World War II Cardinal Stefan Wyszinski and a part of the Polish Episcopate supported German fascism and sacrificed the interests of the Polish people to it by creating scope for the onslaught against the Soviet Union. Also after World War II the Polish Episcopate remained the bearer of militant anticommunism. From the very first moment it took a stand against the nascent socialist state and during the civil war and in the following years it actively supported the reactionary underground -- and continues to do so even today.

Also Karol Wojtyla, the former archbishop of Krakow and today the pope, was always hostile to the Polish state. Later on -- after 1978 -- he introduced the militant tendencies of Polish clericalism into the Vatican's so-called ostpolitik, and even before elected pope he was one of the initiators of the rejection of agreements between the state and the church because, in his view, such an approach "deprived the church of its independence."

During his activity in Krakow, Wojtyla's positions were marked by a cosmopolitist, weltanschauung, which differed considerably from Primate Wyszinski's Polish nationalism. The primate, for example, refused to engage in small conflicts between the state and the church, something which clergymen, influenced by Wojtyla, did. For a certain time he was even depicted as an unofficial leader of extremist forces in the Polish Catholic Church. Karol Wojtyla liked to appear as a "passionate defender of human rights." In many respects he agreed with the so-called dissident circles, which preached at their secret sessions a gradual dismantling of political structures in the Polish People's Republic. Moreover, Cardinal Wojtyla zealously supported various antistate groups in Poland and their aktivists.

From Wojtyla to John Paul II

Wojtyla, as a zealous cosmopolite, had regular contacts with Western church circles and political representatives. He did not ignore influential Polish emigrees, domiciled in the United States, the FRG and other Western countries and did not conceal his view that "he admired J. Carter and his human rights' concept." Carter's privileged adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is of Polish origin, certainly played no small role in this "admiration." THE PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN WOJTYLA AND BRZEZINSKI WAS ALREADY FORMED LONG BEFORE WOJTYLA'S ASCENSION TO THE PAPAL CHAIR. This was later confirmed also by Brzezinski's presence at the solemn installation of John Paul II to the papal chair in 1978. By his influence on the pope's election Zbigniew Brzezinski, a zealous anticommunist, was trying above all to more actively orient the Catholic Church, as a political institution, against the socialist countries, and against People's Poland in particular. Thus Wojtyla's assumption of Vatican leadership had a great influence on the crisis development of events in Poland. The pressure of the church markedly increased not only on Wyszinski's part but also on the part of various extremist groups.

The demands with which "Solidarity" came forward between August 1980 and December 1981 leaned in essence on the demands of the Polish Episcopate, which it had already expressed in its pastoral messages before the strikes. The close contacts between the "Solidarity" leadership and the Episcopate showed that religion combined with nationalism and social demagoguery constitutes an ideological instrument suitable for manipulating believers, and this creates fertile soil for the formation of a mass base for destructive actions.

The Polish Catholic Church has all its reactionary activity purposefully thought out for a long time ahead and it is trying to activate it in planned sequence. FOR EXAMPLE, IT IS INSTIGATING MODES OF HEIGHTENED NATIONALISM, TO WHICH IT ASCRIBES SOME SORT OF MESSIANIC MISSION. As an example, one could cite the speech by Bishop Ignac Tokarczuk at the recent pilgrimage in Czestochowa. Among other things, he asserted in his sermon that "atheism rejects all human values and gives rise only to evil." He did not ascribe the return of the Western territories to Poland after World War II to the results of the victory over fascism by the allies headed by the Soviet Union, but exclusively to "God's miracle."

Tokarczuk's speech is not an isolated case. Several clergymen have publicly taken the side of private farmers, defending them, and stirring up antisocialist moods among them. They demand that the state farms, and farmers cooperatives be liquidated and that their land be divided up among private persons. The paper RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote recently that "the love of the Catholic Church for private farmers is a new phenomenon, because for hundreds of years the Church itself was the largest owner of agricultural land in Poland. Even today it still owns almost 40,000 hectares and has cooperated only with big landowners. It was also against land reform, that means against dividing land among farmers.

Manipulation in Installaments

Church dignitaries never cease to attack the state agencies in connection with the street disturbances of 31 August and they are calling for disobedience of members of the Polish People's Army. Such utterances are impermissible in Polish public life because they fan unrest, evoke hatred and create tension. They are a manipulation which must be called the misuse of the clergyman's position -- and not just a political misuse but also a moral one.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote recently that "in the interest of a constructive atmosphere, religious freedom during the period of the state of emergency in Poland was not in the least curtailed and steps were taken not to restrict the construction of new church projects." However, the Catholic hierarchy apparently interprets the displays of good will as displays of weakness. PEOPLE'S POWER HAS WARNED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT TO MISUSE THE CRISIS AND WARNED IT AGAINST A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE CHURCH POWER, WHICH COULD OCCUR IF THE ATTACKS ON THE PART OF SOME CLERGYMEN CONTINUE. Thus the notions of the Catholic hierarchy about national understanding are peculiar and have nothing in common with genuine understanding.

'FINAL REPORT' ON VISIT OF USSR'S USTINOV

AU121453 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

["Final Report" on the 6-8 October visit to the CSSR by a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense]

[Text] On 6-8 October 1982 a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense. Other members of the delegation were: Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense Army Gen Vasiliy Petrov, Chief Marshal of the Air Force Pavel Kutakhov and Army Gen Vitaliy Shabanov; and other personalities.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and other members of the Soviet military delegation were received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The meeting took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. On this occasion, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov was awarded a high state distinction -- the honorary title Hero of the CSSR with the right to wear the Golden Star. It was conferred on him by the president of the republic at the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government for his active part in enhancing the combat strength and readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] and strengthening friendship and internationalist ties between the peoples and armies of the CSSR and the USSR. The other members of the Soviet military delegation were awarded, for their merits and personal share in enhancing the combat preparedness of the CSLA and deepening friendship and cooperation between the peoples and the armies of the CSSR and the USSR, the high state distinction Order of the Red Banner.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, together with the members of the Soviet military delegation, met with CSSR Minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur and other leading CSLA functionaries. The meeting of the two ministers took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In their mutual talks, they expressed satisfaction with the successful ensuring of the socialist community's high defense capability, which was convincingly demonstrated by the recent Shield-82 joint exercise of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They noted that for more than 27 years the Warsaw Pact and its joint armed forces have been serving the cause of peace, protecting the peaceful work of the people of our fraternal countries. The strength of the fraternal lies in their unity with the people, in that in their activity they are consistently discharging their peace mission in defending the gains of socialism. The two ministers stressed at the same time that the relaxation of tensions is not to the liking of imperialist countries and of the United States in particular. Their aggression militaristic policy has seriously aggravated the international situation and has led to increasing tension in various parts of the world.

During the talks, both sides reaffirmed their endeavor to continue to expand and strengthen all-round fraternal bonds between the CSLA and the Soviet Army as well as the armies of the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

During its stay in the CSSR, the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov visited a tank formation and the Technical Military College of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship in Liptovsky Milulas. It acquainted itself with the life of our working people and CSLA members, with their results in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and with their initiative in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. Everywhere, the Soviet guests were greeted and welcomed very cordially. All meetings were marked by mutual understanding and unanimity of views on all questions.

The Soviet military delegation's visit to the CSSR contributed to further fortifying comradeship and all-round cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the CSSR.

USSR minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov has invited CSSR minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

CZECH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUPS CONFER IN PRAGUE

LD132040 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association led by its Central Committee Chairman Vaclav David today in the Prague Palace of Culture met a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Regional Department which took part in the regional conferences of the association.

Vaclav David briefed the Soviet guests about the activity of this mass organization in the period of preparations for its ninth congress. He said that, influenced by the coming anniversaries of Great October and of the foundation of the USSR, at the same time this activity is also characterized by an all-round increase in the activity of the members.

FRG CHANCELLOR'S REMARKS 'CONTRADICT REALITIES'

LD131930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 13 Oct

[Correspondent Ralf Bachmann report]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday delivered his first policy statement since the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition formed the government 2 weeks ago. He began by saying that his statement was not a conventional government statement. He wanted to incicate key points and state principles.

In the foreign policy part he said that his government wanted to pursue a policy dedicated to peace in Europe and worldwide. He spoke of his readiness for arms limitation and disarmament. At the same time he announced that still more comprehensive support will be given to the arms build-up policy of the U.S. administration. The chancellor said that the alliance with the United States and the FRG's membership of NATO form the centerpiece of German national policy.

He announced that his government will adhere without reservations to the NATO decision to station new American intermediate range missiles and fulfill and defend this decision at home in line with the position of the Reagan administration.

The chancellor omitted any mention of essential questions of peace and security in Europe. He did not mention the Soviet proposals to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and the other initiatives of the socialist states for arms limitation and disarmament. He supported the so-called zero solution, offered by the American President. which amounts to a destruction of the existing military balance. He proposes to go to Washington soon for "intensified consultations."

The chancellor said that his government will seek "good relations with our neighbors in Central and East Europe." Observers in Bonn asked themselves what spirit will inform such efforts if one considers the anticommunist outbursts contained in Kohl's speech and massive interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

Federal Chancellor Kohl's remarks on FRG-GDR relations give rise to many questions. On the one hand he stated that the GDR could rely on the Federal Government's adherence to the obligations that have been entered into. His government wants to continue current negotiations and talks. On the other hand Kohl rehashed the long outdated contention that the German question is still open plus other slogans dating from the cold war. Observers of the Bundestag session saw this not only as a step back compared with previous positions but also as a brusque contradiction of realities and the provisions of the basic treaty.

The chancellor promised fresh elections on 6 March 1983. He made it clear that the brunt of the crisis will be shifted still more ruthlessly onto the shoulders of the working people. Business profits are to be increased by the appropriate arrangements and the arms budget is to be increased. He announced a pause in social policy. Social benefits are to be reduced to the extent of lowering living standards still further even for pensioners, the unemployed and the sick. Kohl set out this prospect for the months ahead: "This winter almost 2.5 million people may be out of work."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO SYRIA

For additional Syrian and East German reportage on the visit to Syria by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, see the 12 October Syria section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Delegation's Arrival

LD111134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Damascus at noon today for an official friendship visit of several days to the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR). He was cordially welcomed at the international airport by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, and other leading figures.

Erich Honecker's official entourage includes: Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy foreign trade minister; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Dr Reinhard Escherich, GDR ambassador to the SAR.

Honecker, Al-Asad Statements

LD111510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (ADN) -- A military ceremony was performed in honor of the GDR head of state. Several thousand workers, schoolchildren and students welcomed the GDR guest. After the welcoming ceremony at the airport Erich Honecker, accompanied by Hafiz al-Asad, went on to his residence, the president's guest house.

At the airport Hafiz al-Asad introduced his guest to Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister; and Faruq ash-Shari, minister of state for foreign affairs.

After the military ceremony Erich Honecker was introduced to other members of the national and regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, members of the Council of Ministers, the governor of Damascus and the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the SAR with the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the papal nuncio.

After their arrival at the residence the two heads of state gave brief statements to journalists from the GDR and SAR. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government, Erich Honecker assured the Syrian people and its leaders of their unshakeable solidarity. Hafiz al-Asad expressed his pleasure at being able to have a fresh exchange of views with Erich Honecker, particularly in the present international situation.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has given the following statement to the press:

"At the start of my visit to the friendly SAR I would like to express my appreciation for the invitation extended by Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR. We shall have the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the great achievements accomplished by the Syrian people under the proven leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad in the building of a new society.

"Our stay and the talks ahead of us will undoubtedly be a new milestone in the relations between our parties, states and peoples.

"The historical growth of relations characterised by anti-imperialist solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and the SAR is an important contribution in strengthening the forces for peace and progress in the Middle East and the whole world."

"Since tensions have been dangerously increasing as a result of the adventurist course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, the further expansion and deepening of our bilateral relations assumes much importance. The course of confrontation and the arms drive by imperialism must be countered by the joint action of all peace-loving forces in the world.

"Israel's brutal genocidal campaign against the Palestinians and Lebanese people, approved and directly supported by Washington, shows how abruptly the flame of war can erupt in the current turbulent international situation.

"The GDR affirms its solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, with Syria, Lebanon and all those opposing Israeli aggression. It is now important to implement the UN Security Council resolutions in order to enforce the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from Lebanon.

"Our people are following with great sympathy the courageous struggle of the Syrian people, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, against the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces.

"I take this opportunity of assuring the Syrian people and its leadership on behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government of our unshakeable solidarity."

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, gave the following statement to the press in Damascus:

"I very cordially welcome our highranking guest Erich Honecker to Damascus. On behalf of the Syrian people, which holds President Honecker and the GDR people in high regard, I welcome him to Syria. I remember with great satisfaction our earlier meetings which constitute an important contribution toward consolidating relations and cooperation between the SAR and GDR.

"Our present meeting gives us the opportunity for an exchange of views and discussion of a number of international issues, especially the situation in the Middle East and the situation in Europe -- above all in view of present conditions when the international situation is becoming aggravated and attacks by imperialism and Zionism have been stepped up in an unprecedented manner.

"Patriots are determined to continue further along the road which they selected a long time ago. They stress their resolute rejection of all kinds of aggression, expansion and domination. They are firmly convinced of their success.

"This meeting will give us the opportunity to discuss bilateral relations and questions of cooperation in the interests of our two peoples. On behalf of the Syrian people I warmly welcome once again our dear friend President Erich Honecker. I remember with respect the workers whom we met during our last visit to the GDR. Through the warm reception they gave us everywhere we went they expressed their esteem for our people. On behalf of our people I greet again the people of the GDR. I wish them much success and continued progress under the leadership of our friend Erich Honecker."

Leaders Open Talks

LD112234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, visited Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the SAR on Monday afternoon at the president's official residence.

During their first exchange of views and opinions the two statesmen devoted themselves to important international questions, in particular the situations in the Near East and Europe, and also to questions of the development of relations between the GDR and the SAR.

Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad spoke with satisfaction about the state of bilateral cooperation achieved since their talks in 1978 in Berlin and in 1980 in Belgrade, between their parties, states and peoples, which today encompasses all areas of social life. The GDR and Syria are firmly united through anti-imperialist solidarity as well as through traditional ties of close friendship and fruitful cooperation.

Both statesmen expressed the firm conviction that their talks and the official freindship visit would give further impetus to relations between the two friendly states and introduce a new stage of cooperation, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of world peace.

Dinner Given

LD112314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Hafiz al-Asad gave a dinner in honor of Erich Honecker on Monday evening in the Damascus palace. Guests at the festive occasion were Eirch Honecker's entourage as well as representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian state leadership and other members of the social life of the country.

In the course of the friendly gathering Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker exchanged toasts.

Leaders Continue Talks

LD121530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, continued their official talks on Tuesday in the presence of leading public figures from both countries. At the beginning of the talks, which were held in a very friendly atmosphere, President Hafiz al-Asad gave a profound analysis of developments in the Middle East, in particular on events since Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. Both statesmen condemned imperialism's dangerous plans in the Middle East region and stressed the need for unified, cohesive action by all Arab forces to counter the imperialist machinations.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the courageous struggle led by the Syrian people and its forces under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Hafiz al-Asad. He stressed that despite the imperialist-Zionist machinations directed against the SAR , the latter has strengthened its political and economic position and proved to be a stable factor in the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just, permanent settlement of the Middle East problem.

The two men assessed the decisions of the Arab summit at Fes as a basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. They welcomed the most recent proposals by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium for a peace settlement in the Middle East. Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker praised them as a further expression of the principles, constructive position of the Soviet Union in the interests of a just and permanent settlement of the Middle East problem.

The second round of talks were attended by members of Erich Honecker's official entourage: Dr Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Dr Gerhard Beil, Guenter Sieber and Dr Reinhard Escherich, and also Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Klaus Gaedt and Wolfgang Schuessler.

'Abdullah al-Ahmar, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Kamal Sharaf, Mahmud Qaddur, Ahmad Diyab, Dr Salim Yasin, Isma'il al-Qadi, Faruq ash-Shar' and Faysal Summaq attended on the Syrian side.

Honecker Meets CP Leader

LD122332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, held a friendly meeting in his residence in Damascus on Tuesday evening with Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party [SCP].

The cordial, fraternal talk ranged over questions of the present international situation and the situation in the region, as well as the realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 5th SCP Congress. The exchange of views demonstrated the complete unanimity of views between both parties on the topics discussed.

Both sides emphasized that world peace had never been so threatened since the end of World War II because of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms drive. The U.S. administration's crusade against socialism is taking place in unison with increased attacks on the national independence of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Near and Middle East are places of imperialist acts of aggression carrying the seeds of expansion into a new world war.

The criminal campaign of Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, with the support of the United States, is an expression and result of the imperialist confrontation course.

The two secretaries general underlined the great significance of uniting communists in the Near East and mobilizing their activities within the framework of a broad anti-imperialist alliance, which rejects the imperialist, Zionist war policy and which preserves and deepens the progressive socioeconomic changes in Syria and other Near East countries.

Both sides expressed their full support for the proposals of the Soviet Union on a solution of the Near East conflict. These proposals, which include all the essential elements of the agreement reached by Arab heads of state in Fes, point a constructive path toward securing a lasting peace in the Near East which does justice to all sides.

Erich Honecker praised the active role of the SCP as a member of the national progressive front of the SAR in the social life of its country.

Khalid Bakdash praised the trusted cooperation between the SED and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. It is most important for the comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and the SAR, including agreement on action to be taken in important international questions.

Erich Honecker and Khalid Bakdash emphasized the resolution of both parties to continue their cooperation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Yusuf Faysal, deputy general secretary, and Ibrahim Bakri, member of the SCP Politburo, took part in the talks for the SCP; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the Department of International Relations in the Central Committee took part for the SED.

Air Defense Base Visited

LD121626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this afternoon visited a Syrian air defense fighter brigade based 50 kms northeast of Damascus. He was accompanied by Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas, the deputy supreme commander of the armed forces and the army.

On their arrival Erich Honecker and his party were warmly welcomed by the chief of the air force and air defense, Maj Gen Subhi Haddad, and other high-ranking officers. Erich Honecker reviewed a guard of honor. An air display was followed by a tour of military installations.

Attend Cultural Program

LD130252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2236 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad were guests at a festive evening at the Damascus Officers' Club on Tuesday evening. The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Information had invited them to a program of exciting songs and dances performed by some of the country's ensembles. It reflected the nation's cultivated cultural heritage and also offered new works of musical folk art.

Meeting on Friendship Societies

LD121118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0852 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Sa'id Hamadi, president of the Syria-GDR Friendship Society at his residence in Damascus on Tuesday. Erich Honecker conducted a lively talk with Sa'id Hamadi, member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, about the activity of both countries' friendship societies and their close cooperation in the interests of peace and international understanding.

The SAR-GDR Friendship Society was founded in 1969. Its members include scientists from Damascus university, artists, Syrian graduates of universities and colleges in the GDR and members of the leadership of the country's mass organizations.

Mittag Meets Economic Minister

LD130226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, member of the GDR Council of State, met on Tuesday with the deputy chairman of the SAR Council of Ministers responsible for economic questions, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah. DURING the talk, in which Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, also took part, questions of further economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SAR were discussed.

REPORT ON MITTAG TALKS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

LD091406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, received Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR Council of State, for detailed talks about the further intensification of bilateral relations, particularly trade relations.

Proceeding from the already good state of bilateral relations, a fundamental agreement was reached that economic relations will be further developed in the coming years. Mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, metallurgy plant and equipment construction, and the textile industry will be included. The further development of cooperation and of production specialization in selected areas, as well as cooperation in third markets -- in accordance with agreements reached -- will play a significant role between the two countries in the coming years. It was agreed that the organizations and firms in both countries will receive the necessary support for this.

Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR Ambassador to Austria Gerhard Schramm, as well as Austrian Federal Finance Minister Dr Herbert Salcher, and trade and industry minister, Dr Josef Staribacher, took part in the talks, which passed in a business like atmosphere.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY

LD091330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Japanese Ambassador to the GDR Junji Yamada for his farewell visit. The two sides paid tribute to the good bilateral relations which entered a new, higher phase after Erich Honecker's state visit last year.

Erich Honecker and Junji Yamada affirmed their conviction that the flourishing mutually-advantageous cooperation of both states would continue to deepen. They affirmed that this cooperation serves the good of both peoples as well as world peace and international security. Erich Honecker thanked Junji Yamada for his work and asked that his greetings be passed on to Emperor Hirohito, as well as to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

In recognition of his work in the development of bilateral relations and deepening of bilateral cooperation, Erich Honecker awarded Ambassador Junji Yamada the order Star of International Friendship in gold.

FRG MINISTER PLEDGES CONTINUITY IN RELATIONS

LD121824 Hamburg DPA in German 1705 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] East Berlin, 12 Oct (DPA) -- During a brief visit to East Berlin today, Rainer Barzel, the minister for inner-German relations, said that the new Federal Government will use existing treaties with the GDR and other East bloc states as "an active policy instrument." Bonn will not let the treaties gather dust in the drawer. "Everything that has been agreed on remains valid." Current talks or negotiations with the GDR will be continued, said Barzel, who expressed himself in similar terms after his talk in West Berlin with governing Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker.

After a walk across the Alexanderplatz to the Marienkirche and along Unter den Linden, Barzel, accompanied by state secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of Bonn's permanent mission in East Berlin, said that much can be done by way of quiet quid pro quo. He expressed interest in widening cultural contacts. Asked whether the new Federal Government would no longer refer to two German states, Barzel said that two states do, of course, exist in Germany. He confirmed that ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's invitation to Erich Honecker to pay a return visit to the Federal Republic will stand.

In West Berlin Barzel criticized the drastically increased minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors introduced by the GDR 2 years ago. This action infringes previous agreements and had set up a "financial wall," he said.

During his visit Barzel had talks with federal representatives in Berlin. From the Shoeneberg town hall he drive across the Heinrich-Heine-Strasse checkpoint to East Berlin where he visited the FRG permanent mission this afternoon. He said that no talks with GDR officials are scheduled.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1522 GMT on 12 October reports: "Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, today received the head of the GDR mission in Bonn, Ewald Moldt. The meeting is regarded as Moldt's inaugural visit to the new Federal Government. Jenninger deals with inter-German affairs in the Federal Chancellor's Office."]

POLISH BORDER TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS TIGHTENED

LD121450 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (DPA) -- There will be no visa-free travel between Poland and the GDR for the present. In a German-language transmission by Radio Polonia, it was stated that the prerequisites for reintroducing visa-free travel do not exist. The economic basis is not present: In the GDR there is a shortage "of some things"; in Poland there is a shortage "of many things," the radio station said according to Information Bureau West today. Economic inequality between the two countries has become even greater during the past few years. Only when economic stabilization has come about in Poland can the proposal, perhaps with better luck, be made to the GDR to relax the borders again.

COMMUNIQUE OF GDR-BULGARIA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

AU071626 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Communique on 19th meeting of Joint GDR-People's Republic of Bulgaria Economic Committee in Berlin on 4 October]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 19th meeting of the Joint GDR-People's Republic of Bulgaria Economic Committee took place in Berlin on Monday. The delegations were headed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR, and Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The meeting centered on the evaluation of implementing the main directions of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation and for further developing the socialist economic integration between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period after 1980 as well as of the decisions of the 18th meeting of the economic committee.

Both sides agreed that the planning organs, ministries and combines have constructively and successfully implemented the decisions and that cooperation is developing positively. This is demonstrated by the continuous increase of the goods exchange and the increasing share of machines and equipment in the exports of the two countries as well as by the deepening specialization and cooperation in research and production. Thus the path successfully taken since the foundation of the economic committee 20 years ago is being consistently continued.

As a result of the close cooperation in opencast mining equipment and metallurgical equipment special agreements were concluded to deepen economic and scientific-technical cooperation in these fields.

Also in the field of machine-tool construction cooperation will be expanded in the years 1983-85, proceeding from the previous work results and paying particular attention to the development, production and mutual delivery of complete technological lines, integrated assembly lines, tools and rationalization means, as well as various kinds of industrial robots.

In the main fields of electrotechnology/electronics, cooperation is being purposefully implemented in accordance with the working programs agreed till 1985 for micro- and optoelectronics, computing technology, construction of appliances and other fields. Both sides regard the coverage of demand of their national economies for special chemical products through corresponding mutual deliveries as a priority task of the cooperation in the chemical industry.

In connection with the results achieved in cooperation the economic committee took notice of the continuation or the new conclusion of agreements for mutually advantageous specialization and cooperation, for instance for industrial trucks, machines for the foodstuffs industry, tools, medical and laboratory technology, electrotechnical and chemical products.

It laid down measures to open up further possibilities for a production based on the division of labor. Thus, favorable prerequisites are created for the planned significant increase of the goods exchange between the two countries.

Both sides evaluated the results achieved in implementing the main tasks of the scientific-technological cooperation selected for the period 1981-85 and laid down measures for an accelerated implementation of the tasks which are directly aimed at improving the production technology, the material and energy economy, at improving the quality and the reconstruction and rationalization of enterprises. A special program of cooperation aims at processing secondary raw materials and using waste-free technologies.

The economic committee analyzed in detail the level achieved so far in the goods exchange and adopted measures to purposefully prepare the annual protocol of 1983.

RECEPTION FOR GRADUATES OF MILITARY ACADEMIES

Officials Present

LD082312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- This year's graduates of the military academies were received on Friday in Berlin by Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, chairman of the National Defense Council. In the official seat of the State Council, he thanked the officers of the National People's Army [NVA], of the Border Troops and of the other defense and security organs of the GDR as well as of the Polish Army on behalf of the party and state leadership for their great achievements and congratulated them on the successful conclusion of their studies. At the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck Military, Political College, the military medicine sector of the Ernst Moritz Arnot University and of the military transportation and communications section of the Friedrich List Transportation College, as well as at Soviet and Polish military academies, they had learned much social and military science material.

At the beginning of the traditional reception Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, reported to Erich Honecker that the commanders, political and staff officers had fulfilled the expectations of the party and state leadership and had prepared themselves conscientiously with great willingness and industrious study for the tasks to which they will be assigned in the defense of socialism and of peace. He thanked the party and the military higher educational establishments of the GDR, the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

The graduates had received Erich Honecker; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; and SED Central Committee Politburo members Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Army Gen Erich Mielke, Konrad Naumann and Paul Verner with tumultuous applause. Present were Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Council of Ministers member Col Gen Friedrich Dickel; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Security Department; secretary of the GDR State Council, Heinz Eichler; members of the collegium of the Ministry of Defense and rectors of universities and colleges.

A cordial soldierly greeting was addressed to Army Gen Mikhail Zayetsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Army Gen Ivan Shavron, representative of the Supreme Command of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the NVA; and Col Gen Aleksey Lisitshev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The reception was also attended by Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic.

Honecker Toasts Graduates

LD082334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 8 Oct 82

["Erich Honecker's Toast at Reception for Graduates of Military Academies" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Carrying on a good tradition we are today gathering together with the graduates of the highest military educational establishments of the GDR and with comrades who have completed their training at Soviet military academies. I am taking this as an occasion to thank you, dear comrade graduates, for your great achievements and to warmly congratulate you on your successful graduation, in the name of the party and state leadership and in my own name.

At the same time I would like to use this opportunity to pay great tribute to the Soviet comrades, the teachers at fraternal academies, who have trained so many successful top military cadres in our army. We pay equal tribute to the commitment of all those who have used their abilities and efforts year in, year out at military training establishments in order to ensure that a steady flow of communist-minded, militarily highly trained and able officers enter our armed forces. They train cadres who are in a position to master the tasks assigned to them by the party in the reliable military protection of peace and socialism. Life confirms again and again that everything that is achieved at our schools, as centers of education, of training and further education as well as of research, is of far-reaching significance in ensuring that the NVA, the Border Troops of the GDR and the other defense and security organs will remain able to fulfill their task with honor in the future.

You, dear comrade graduates, are taking up your duties at a time when workers and soldiers are struggling in changed combat conditions in a creative and self-sacrificing way for the implementation of the 10th SED Congress resolutions. The international scene is in a state of extreme upheaval. On the one hand it is marked by the impressive achievements of the states of true socialism in strengthening the political and economic might of the working people, by the growing authority and influence of the peace strategy of the Soviet Union and its allies, which is moving increasing numbers of people, and by the worldwide movement for protecting and expanding the achievements of the struggle for peace, for national and social liberation of the peoples.

On the other hand, imperialism is stemming the great and irreversible tide of the forces who support peace and social progress with adventurist provocations. The NATO circles bent on aggression, grouped around the current U.S. administration, are making the material and ideological preparations for a new carnage of the people in a more dangerous way than ever before. One cannot express too emphatically that imperialist warmongers are threatening humanity with annihilation in a nuclear inferno.

Our military cadres in particular should always be aware of the fact that the international situation has not been so serious since the end of World War II. The crisis-shaken imperialist system, with its 30 million unemployed, with its growing anxieties about survival and the future, has led to a compulsion to satisfy the striving for power and profits of the monopolies and their aggressive desires by a path of war adventurism. This leads, as history and present events prove, to barbaric crimes against peace and the peoples.

The Israeli aggression in the Middle East is continuing. The military provocations in Africa and Latin America are increasing. Imperialism nakedly claims whole regions of the world as "vital spheres of interest," attempts to subject them to its influence and once more to force free peoples under the yoke of capital. The brains of the confrontation and arms race politicians are still hatching such insane ideas as that of a "nuclear decapitation" of the Soviet Union. The illusion is thus to be nurtured that further forced arms programs by U.S. imperialism will make military superiority possible and, over and above that, will allow the United States and NATO to win a nuclear war.

Under these conditions, all the members of the armed forces, especially our officers, should be aware of the growing responsibility which the 10th SED Congress placed on them as a class duty. It is no less than to ensure peace in Europe and to ward off a nuclear world catastrophe. Peace is and remains the most important thing. To preserve it and to secure it -- this is the core of the difficult, complicated struggle of the Soviet Union and its allies. Together we undertake all efforts which permit measures to create the trust needed to settle all disputes through negotiation, and to smooth the path to arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

This Marxist-Leninist policy, which arises from the nature of our social order, is underpinned by the growing political and economic potential of socialism. Its firm base is provided not least by the peace-preserving weapons in the hands of the liberated workers and peasants. All that is done on the side of the brothers-in-arms for the military strengthening of socialism is dictated by the concern to secure peace. The peoples would never forgive us if we were to falter even for one moment in our vigilance. Our defense efforts are and remain a reliable guarantee that imperialism will never succeed in disturbing the military balance and achieving military superiority.

In order to protect peace and to force the imperialist aggressors to renounce warlike adventurism, we spare no efforts and will never spare them. Hence the unremitting raising of fighting power and defense readiness is a great challenge to our officers, a challenge to which they must face up anew every day. The contribution of the members of the NVA to the success of the Shield-82 maneuvers proves impressively how our comrades recognize the political significance of their actions for the military strengthening of socialism at the side of the brothrs-in-arms. It proves that they are prepared to thwart all devious manuevers of imperialism against peace and social progress.

In the storms of our time the place of the SED, of the German workers' and peasants' state and of its armed forces is even closer at the side of the sons and grandsons of the Red October, of the fraternally allied Soviet Union, which will soon celebrate its 60th birthday. My meeting only a few weeks ago with our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Presidium, has given fresh impetus to the further development of the unshakeable fraternal bonds of our parties and states. The fact that the results of this meeting have been widely echoed and have met full agreement in our party and among all workers underlines its significance for the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace, for the deepening of the friendship between the USSR and the socialist GDR. At the side of the Soviet Union we do all we can to help constructively the establishment and consolidation of stable bases for a peaceful future in Europe and all over the world. Our national day yesterday has once again convincingly shown that the active passionate struggle for peace is a fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the GDR.

In view of this the talks in some of the Western mass media, particularly in the FRG, about the militarization of social life in the GDR is only an inadequate attempt to distract people from the fact that after the United States, the FRG is the strongest military power in NATO. Their arms, as is known, do not consist of toys. We have always taken account of this in our own defense efforts and will continue to do so. This does not, however, prevent us from reacting positively to developments that are based on the realities which arose as a result of World War II and subsequent developments. This includes the existence of two Germanies; that is, the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, which not only have different social systems, but also belong to different alliances -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

We regard it as a good sign that both Herr Kohl and Herr Genscher yesterday pointed to the predictability and continuity of Bonn's policy toward the East and said that all their partners in the Warsaw Pact could depend on their being no change in detente and Eastern policy under the new government. This will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. Anything else, I should like to emphasize, would be ignoring reality. Developments have shown that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The party has entrusted you with a great personal responsibility for the all-round strengthening of the fighting power and combat readiness of the troop divisions and units of the NVA, of the GDR Border Troops and of the other defense and security organs. Remember that there can be no more pleasant duty than to work with young people, to educate them in communist ways of thinking, to challenge them to personally commit all their powers for the securing of peace and to enable them to act always in accordance with the words of Lenin that only a revolution that knows how to defend itself is worth anything.

Do not forget that the ethos of the socialist officer finds its fulfillment in the passionate commitment to the implementation of one's class duty. For you there is no greater obligation than to serve with all your powers the securing of peace and the protection of socialism, to be a model to the members of the army when what has to be done is to prevent, with every drop of sweat shed in peace, streams of blood being shed in a nuclear catastrophe unleashed by imperialism.

Contribute your help to the mastering of the important changes which are taking place in our armed forces as a part of the joint socialist military power in accordance with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress, changes which the soldiers, NCO's and officers are taking account of in socialist competition to riase fighting power and combat readiness. In doing so, strive for ever better performances and never be satisfied with what you have achieved. Use the knowledge gained at school in order to lead, mobilize and inspire the people entrusted to you.

I am certain that you as communists will do all you can to further raise the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist party in the armed forces, to strengthen the influence of the invincible ideas of the founder of the philosophy of the working class, of whom we think in the coming Karl Marx year particularly with love, respect and commitment.

I ask you, dear comrades, to raise your glass with me and to drink to:

The successful work and personal prosperity of our graduates;

The NVA and all defense and security organs of our worker and peasant state;

Our fraternal bonds with the glorious Soviet Union and her armed forces;

Our fraternal bonds with the other states and armies of the Warsaw Pact;

To the flourishing of what is most noble in mankind, to socialism and peace.

CHRISTIAN GROUP DISCUSSES LUTHER, PEACE

AU071531 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 82 on page 3 carries a 900-word ADN report on a meeting of the working group Christian Circles at the National Council of the GDR National Front with church dignitaries, theologians and representatives of religious communities in Halle on 4 Oct to discuss "the creative implementation of the humanist ideas and the peace legacy of Martin Luther" in preparation for the 500th birthday of the "great reformer."

According to the report Guenter Grewe, chairman of the working group, welcomed Gerald Goetting, member of the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front; Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front; Werner Ruempel, first vice president and general secretary of the GDR Peace Council; Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs; Rudi Bellmann, head of the SED Central Committee working group for church affairs; and several others.

The paper then refers to the address of Gerald Goetting, quoting his statements that Luther's work is a firm element of the humanist traditions and that "'in the global peace movements many dignitaries from the churches of the reformation well-known theologians and other prominent figures of the church have taken their place at the side of all other peace forces, opposing a policy which is in contrast to any Christian responsibility for man and for peace.'" The report then refers to various discussion statements confirming this mission of the church, quoting several statements like that of Siegfried Schulze, deputy church president of the Evangelical Church of Anhalt that "'therefore we support any reasonable step toward securing peace, as is presented by the public renunciation by the Soviet Union of the first use of nuclear weapons'". The report also refers to the discussion statements of Manfred Sult, president of the Federation of Evangelical Free Church Congregations of the GDR, stressing the responsibility as a Christian and citizen; of Christoph Koerner, chairman of the church fraternity of Saxony, demanding "to stir the conscience of the broad public and oppose the threat to peace by active deeds."

The report concludes by referring to the final address of Werner Kirchhoff, who called the meeting "an impressive commitment to peace, humanity and understanding among peoples" and quoting his statements that concerning peace all citizens in socialism know that they are one.

15TH CDU CONGRESS OPENS IN DRESDEN 13 OCTOBER

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD130852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0313 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The CDU enjoys high regard in the GDR as a responsible partner in shaping social life, states a greetings address from the SED Central Committee signed by Erich Honecker to the 15th CDU Congress beginning on Wednesday. It continues "In close, comradely cooperation with the SED it is making a creative, independent contribution to our common concern which is reflected in our state's policy of peace, in work for citizens' well-being." It is due to the CDU that the conviction has been consolidated among its members and many Christian GDR citizens that work to strengthen the GDR on an all-round basis, it develop and protect the people's achievements, is very much in accordance with the social consequences of Christian ethics.

The work of CDU members is held in high regard in the representative bodies, the committees of the National Front and in social institutions. Their achievements in the citizens' action group to make towns and communities more attractive are considerable.

The SED Central Committee expresses its warm thanks to all party members and officials for this extensive work in the interests of the socialist workers' and peasants' state and for its citizens' benefit in its message to the delegates of the 16th CDU Congress.

The social involvement of CDU members is evidence that socialism offers all its citizens regardless of their social origins, ideological or religious beliefs, the broadest and most equal opportunities for helping to shape their lives. Nothing is more important in this respect than lasting peace. United in the determination to check the unscrupulous course of confrontation and stepped-up arming pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles led by the United States, the GDR is living up to its responsibility in the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament and supports the Soviet Union's far-reaching peace initiatives.

"Your party can note with satisfaction that in the GDR the ideas of the CDU's founding call to create a new social order which is based on real democracy and guarantees a friendly relationship with other peoples, has become reality," the greetings message says.

Verner Attends Congress

LD131044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0826 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The 15th CDU Congress was opened on Wednesday in Dresden. The 1,300 delegates will discuss during the 3-day conference the party's contribution to further strengthening socialism and securing peace with the alliance. The congress very warmly welcomed SED Central Committee delegation led by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front, and other leading figures of social life.

Also present at the congress are delegations from the CPCZ with its chairman, Zbynek Zalman, the Polish PAX Association with Chairman Zenon Komender, and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church with the exarch, Archbishop Meylkhisedek.

Chairman's Report

LD140406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Dresden, 13 Oct (ADN) -- "The CDU makes its political decisions in the interests of the people, peace and social progress," stated CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting in the Main Executive Committee's report to the 15th CDU Congress which began on Wednesday.

In the years since the 14th congress, it had once again been demonstrated that "we Christian Democrats are ready and able as a creative alliance partner of the party of the working class to strengthen the GDR on an all-round basis for the benefit of the entire socialist society. For we know that the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is."

Gerald Goetting thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, in this respect for his great personal involvement in developing this alliance. "The alliance policy is one of the most important features of social development in our land," continued the speaker. The alliance of the working class with the cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all other workers opened up secure prospects for members of all classes and sectors of society. Gerald Goetting stressed that the tasks of the alliance partners were growing along with the progress of the advanced socialist society. The CDU would live up to its share of responsibility by making fresh efforts for peace and socialism.

The party chairman praised the historic significance of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the founding of the USSR and described the consolidation and further development of the GDR's alliance with the Soviet Union as the most important tasks in Christian Democrat's work for peace, international friendship and further strengthening of the community of socialist states. In this connection he described the peace and disarmament initiatives on the part of the Soviet Union as a compass for the struggle of peace forces throughout the world.

"Peace means everything to us," said Gerald Goetting. "In this belief, which arises from Christian peace ethics, we are at one with all other peace forces. Marxists and responsible Christians, together with all other humanist forces, share the view: preserving and consolidating peace, preventing nuclear war - these are the decisive tasks of the present. On this depends the continued existence of mankind, of all life on our planet. That is why we Christian Democrats are acting according to the realization that resolute resistance to nuclear arming, to the imperialist policy of stepping-up the arms drive, today constitutes the main area where a Christian must prove his responsibility towards his fellow men, his striving for international peace and international progress, his concern for the continued existence of creation, his feeling of respect for life."

From its congress the CDU addressed an urgent appeal to the Christain Democratic parties of Western Europe, to all responsible Christian figures in these countries, to pursue a policy which serves peace and the lives of the peoples. "Every effort must be made to avert the incalculable risk which the Brussels missile decision poses for our continent", said the speaker. "Only if we place this uniting factor in the foreground will the struggle against this threatening mass destruction be successful", stressed the CDU chairman.

"This is a realization which is increasingly gaining ground among representatives of churches and religious communities. The experiences of international peace actions illustrate that this approach is necessary and possible. In our country's churches also it is important to encourage the realization that when it comes to defending life and peace in the world, the uniting factor is much stronger than anything which, from an ideological point of view, might divide".

Gerald Goetting stressed that socialism must be armed for the sake of peace as long as imperialism exists. Socialist armies, he said, are born out of the will to prevent a war, to make war impossible. For this reason Christain Democrats regard participation in all measures required for socialist national defense as a necessary and legitimate form of peace service which the current world situation calls for. This also applies to service in the armed forces.

Referring to economic tasks, he said: "Serving one's neighbor and peace means, if applied to the conditions in our republic and our time, making a concrete contribution in competition for a high growth rate through rising labor productivity, efficiency and quality -- it means doing everything for the well-being of the people and peace."

The party chairman said that the key issue of the CDU's political work was strengthening the socialist state power on all-round basis. Twenty thousand party members are particularly active in this respect as state officials, deputies or members of standing commissions. Referring to participation in the National Front, Gerald Goetting stressed the important contribution which CDU members are making in "Christian circles." Through their experiences and knowledge gained as Christian Democrats in helping to shape socialism, they were encouraging church officials and other members of church communities in their readiness to apply their service to peace and one's neighbor more and more to the common good in the socialist state.

"Consolidated and strengthened, our CDU faces the approaching tasks," stated Gerald Goetting in the final part of the report. "We are aware of their magnitude and we know the extent of their international ramifications. Never, since 1945, has peace in the world, the future of peoples on our own continent, been so threatened as it is today. Never before, however, have the opposing forces, who resolutely support peace for mankind and security for Europe, been as strong as at the present time -- and we Christian Democrats are among them.

Guided by historic optimism, as corresponds with the Christian way of life, we are treading our path into the eighties. We Christian Democrats are and will remain on the crest of time. As alliance partners of the party of the working class, we are and will remain active participants in shaping socialism. We are and will remain active fighters for peace by the side of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

CHURCH AFFAIRS -- The GDR state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, today welcomed for an introductory visit the bishop of Berlin, Dr Joachim Meissner, who had been elected chairman of the Berlin Bishop's Conference. The interlocutors discussed the relations between the state and the church, the respective responsibility for peace and other questions of interest to both sides. They reaffirmed the intention to maintain the existing contacts in continuity and to utilize them for a free exchange of opinions. They voiced optimism that harmonious settlements of objective issues requiring solution can be reached in the future as well. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 8 Oct 82 DW]

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON SOVIET VIEWS ON PRC RELATIONS

AU131332 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Oct 82 p 4

[Hanna Szalay article: "Soviet-Chinese Relations: The Demand for Changes"]

[Text] There are hardly any followers of socialism who do not regard the fact that China and the Soviet Union are opposed to one another as an abnormal situation. Discussions in Moscow regard the restoration of the normal course of at least interstate relations as a minimal program. In this capital, where very little is trusted to chance on the level of official statements, even two statements have been made on the issue by Leonid Brezhnev, both immediately prior to Tuesday's resumption of the Soviet-Chinese consultations and at the time when they began, respectively.

In his speech in Baku and at the dinner given in honor of Vietnamese President Truong Chinh, he stressed that the Soviet Union was striving to normalize relations with China. In the Baku speech, he placed the issue in the framework of universal detente, declaring that making relations gradually sounder between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of rational reason, mutual respect and mutual advantage would be regarded as very important from the viewpoint of Asia's future. This would well complement the relations the Soviet Union has developed with other Asian countries, Leonid Brezhnev stated in his Baku speech.

At the dinner given in Troung Chinh's honor -- in harmony with the communique issued on their talks -- Leonid Brezhnev assessed the value and significance of Soviet-Chinese relations from an expressly Asian viewpoint. It is not without significance that he expressed a common Soviet-Vietnamese position on that occasion, for, while Soviet-Chinese relations on a fairly low level have been free from larger conflicts in recent years, Vietnamese-Chinese relations are characterized by an active military opposition.

According to Brezhnev's statement, both the Soviet Union and Vietnam are striving for normal good-neighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people. The task is not easy, considering the burdens of the past, but it can be accomplished if we tackle it calmly and without prejudice, on the basis of the existing and honest common interest, declared Leonid Brezhnev. His latter words were uttered more or less at the same time as Soviet-Chinese consultations began in Beijing.

The burdens of the past can even be regarded as objective ones, but at least as objective is the necessity of the present, which dictates that the two socialist countries should at least not appear as adversaries in the arena of world politics.

There is complete awareness of the requirements of this objective necessity in the Soviet capital.

Although an official appraisal of the 12th CPC Congress has not yet been made public in Moscow, it is unofficially acknowledged with satisfaction here that anti-Soviet rhetoric, as compared with the past, has been toned down in Beijing -- at least during the congress -- and it is regarded as a signal worthy of attention that of the "superpowers," according to Chinese terminology, it is no longer the Soviet Union that is regarded as the worse one.

Even nuances of differences are evaluated in Moscow, particularly if they can be discovered from an authoritative source like the forum of a party congress. One is not particularly indignant, either, if the tenor of official Chinese propaganda does not follow the shifts of emphasis of the party congress.

From Beijing radio's unchanged foreign language transmissions, which can be received in the Soviet capital, the Moscow observer can ascertain for himself that this official propaganda is not following these shifts.

In any case, the propaganda issue was one of the points of the draft statement submitted by the Soviet side at the Soviet-Chinese talks initiated in the autumn of 1979. That particular point held out the prospect of a termination of open polemics against one another and proposed, instead, a businesslike discussion of the emerging disputed issues. The plan was rejected by the Chinese side at the time, but it is regarded as still valid by the Soviet side.

This is borne out by an authoritative study in this summer's issue of the Soviet journal devoted to Far East matters, which states it verbatim, but even more so by Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent in March, which -- following the train of thought of the draft statement -- outlined Moscow's program concerning Soviet-Chinese relations in four points. They are as follows:

1. Irrespective of the fact that we have openly criticized and openly criticize numerous (primarily foreign policy) features of the policy of the Chinese leadership as being irreconcilable with socialist principles and norms, we have never attempted to intervene in the internal life of the PRC and have not denied and do not deny the existence of the socialist social system in China. Nevertheless, Beijing's collaboration with imperialism in the international arena is at variance with the interests of socialism.

2. We have never supported and do not support in any form the so-called "two Chinas concept" and we have fully recognized and recognize the sovereighty of the PRC over the island of Taiwan.

3. The Soviet Union has not threatened in any form and does not threaten the PRC. We have not had and do not have any territorial demands on the PRC and we are ready to continue the border negotiations at any time to reach mutually acceptable decisions. Also with regard to the Soviet-Chinese border area, we are prepared to discuss issues pertaining to the strengthening of mutual trust.

4. We well remember the times when ties of friendship and comradely cooperation united the Soviet Union and the PRC. We have never regarded hostility and our countries' alienation from each other as a normal phenomenon. We are prepared to come to terms, without any preconditions, on measures mutually acceptable to the sides with respect to improving Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual observance of each other's interests, nonintervention in each other's affairs and mutual advantage -- and, of course, not to the detriment of a third country. This applies to economic, scientific and cultural relations just as much as to political relations -- to the extent to which the sides are prepared to take such or any other specific step in any of the enumerated spheres.

We can properly regard these statements of the Brezhnev speech in Tashkent last March as being the Soviet platform for the present talks.

In Soviet-Chinese relations, which have been bad for more than 15 years, following the stubborn Chinese rejection of repeated Soviet proposals for a settlement, signals that can be interpreted as an intention to improve matters appeared first in 1979 on the part of Beijing. The Soviet draft statement submitted at the time intended to settle relations on the basis of proceeding form the fundamental principles of peaceful coexistence, taking the stipulations of the UN Charter into consideration. At the same time the plan held out the prospect of a personal discussion of disputed issues, including meetings between leading statesmen. Although the Chinese side rejected the plan and, what is more, discontinued the talks at the beginning of 1980, it has apparently taken the Soviet side's intention to conduct negotiations and come to terms into consideration, regarded it as serious, which it is.

With the resumption of consultations one cannot disregard Beijing's disappointment to some extent as regards relations with Washington. Whether motivated by emotiona, tactical or other considerations, the Reagan administration's course in the matter of Taiwan touches a sensitive spot in Beijing, and so does the fact that Washington regards fairly one-sidedly the Chinese-American strategic interest arrangement proclaimed last summer by then Secretary of State Haig.

If Beijing is not motivated by anything else in resuming the Soviet-Chinese consultations than the statement made at the Chinese party congress to the effect that China does not commit itself to any of the great powers, then the matter of the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations can, as a matter of fact, be put on track. That is the promise of the present consultations, but, of course, the fulfillment of this promise can hardly come about overnight.

NEPSZABADSAG WELCOMES POLISH TRADE UNION LAWS

AU131437 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Gabor Miklos article: "Poland, Trade Unions -- With a Clean Slate"]

[Text] The session of the Warsaw parliament at the end of last week was in all probability a turning point in the complex process that is taking place in the Poland of the eighties. Two laws endorsed by the Sejm settle the role and place of trade unions and vocational associations representing the interests of the peasantry in Polish society. As expressed here, the laws turn a new leaf: They terminate all the former trade unions and peasant organizations and extend the opportunity for the establishment of new and truly democratic trade unions with a socialist content, trade unions independent from state administration and the economic leadership.

Understandably the main emphasis is on the trade unions. In the more than 2 years past, the conflict seems to have been between a trade union -- solidarity -- and the party and he government. That is obviously not true. It can be firmly stated today that Solidarity was not what it called itself, that, from the first moment of its establishment, a leading role was obtained in it by various political adventurers and hostile groups that took advantage of the sincere aspiration of many millions of people to something better and their indignation over the mistakes committed in the seventies, lack of principles, the arrogance of the leadership and the poor work of the old trade unions.

It was recalled at the Sejm session that government representatives concluded agreements with striking workers in the summer of 1980, workers who wrote on the wall of the negotiating chamber: "Yes to socialism, no to distortions." However, the term socialism was lacking in the Solidarity vocabulary. Under counterrevolutionary leadership, this trade union has become an instrument of attack against the people's power. The strikes inspired by it destroyed the economy and intensified the crisis, pointed out Army Gen Jaruzelski in his speech on Saturday.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee emphasized that the new law does not differentiate among the members of the former trade unions: There is a place for all honest working people in the trade unions that will be newly established. Wojciech Jaruzelski noted with great emphasis that the leadership expects the new trade unions to be genuine partners, who, if need be, will protest as well, but who will assume responsibility for the country's destiny. Trust in the workers class is reflected in the fact that the new law lays down and regulates the right to strike, the ultimate instrument of the protest of organized working people.

Jaruzelski noted in his Sejm speech that many people in the country do not regard lightly the disbanding of the organizations to which they are linked by strong emotional ties. However, there was no other way, and this step was also inevitable in the interests of a suspension of the state of emergency as soon as possible, among other things. Determining the position of the trade unions is a key issue in today's Poland.

Throughout the country, committees of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth are being formed and, as Jaruzelski has said, the time has come to form a national council as well. The leadership counts on the cooperation of the patriotic-minded clergy as well, and it is prepared to pursue a dialogue to that end in spite of the hostile pronouncements of certain Catholic prelates.

The laws endorsed at last week's Sejm session are elements of the normalization in Poland. During the months of the state of emergency, not only has the threatening anarchy been restrained, but the economic decline has stopped and a process of reform needed for stabilization has begun as well. The progression was started by a package of laws regulating the economic reform and the present two laws, and a council law whose first draft was submitted last Saturday, are part of the process. All this serves the purpose of strengthening socialist democracy and, at the same time, consolidating the state.

The enemies of People's Poland have responded to the laws of the Polish parliament with angry threats and the intention to intervene in domestic affairs. Conversely, the friends of People's Poland follow these steps with understandable attention, and they are confident that the Polish communists, the workers class and all partiots will be able to overcome the crisis and achieve a socialist renewal in accordance with the resolutions of the party's ninth congress.

Warsaw, October 1982

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GDR'S SCHUERER 7-10 OCT

Received by Lazar, Faluvegi

LD092126 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Gerhard Schurer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and president of the State Planning Office. Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Rudolf Rossmeisl, GDR ambassador in Budapest, attended the meeting, which was marked by a comradely atmosphere.

Talks, Summarized; Visit Ends

LD102238 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Gerhard Schurer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic and chairman of the State Planning Committee, held talks in Budapest from October 7 to 10 with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office. At the talks they reviewed the results achieved in Hungarian-GDR economic cooperation. The two sides stated that results developed as planned, in spite of the unfavourable world economic process. It was agreed to work out proposals for expanding cooperation for the 1983-1985 period. The main fields of economic cooperation for the 1986-1990 period were also determined, and agreement was reached for organizing work in connection with this. Gerhard Schurer left Budapest Sunday.

TALKS WITH POLISH PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN

LD121404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] On the second day of its official visit Budapest, the delegation of Polish parliamentarians, headed by the marshal of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, today laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of Hungary. Following this official talks between the Polish Sejm delegation and representatives of the National Assembly of Hungary began at the seat of the Hungarian parliament.

WARSAW: WORK PROGRESSING NORMALLY IN TRICITY

LD131326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] PAP reports that normal work is in progress in tricity factories, in shipyards, in the ports and in agricultural economy enterprises.

In the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, work is in progress on the construction of hulls for 7 ships and on fitting out 13 various vessels.

In the Gdansk repair shipyard, work is in progress on 24 vessels.

The heroes of Westerplatte northern shipyard in Gdansk is continuing the construction of several types of vessels, including three fishing vessels for a Dutch shipowner.

In the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia, work is continuing on the construction of hulls and other fittings for huge ocean-going ships. This is the speciality of Gdynia's shipyard workers.

Traffic at the tricity ports has not been so high for a long time. There are 18 vessels in Gdansk port, and in Gdynia, transloading work is being carried out on 24 vessels under various flags.

DETAILS ON CLASHES IN WROCLAW, NOWA HUTA

NC131917 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The protest movement against the ban on Solidarity spread today to Wroclaw and Nowa Huta, but the call for a general strike in the Gdansk region appears to have been only partly obeyed. An eyewitness report from Wroclaw said that between 300 to 500 persons gathered this afternoon outside the streetcar depot where the Regional Strike Committee had its headquarters in August 1980, the summer that saw the birth of the independent trade union federation Solidarity. Police broke up the gathering and made about 30 arrests. Shortly afterward, the demonstrators, who had increased in number, regrouped, but dispersed after a loudspeaker order to do so.

In Nowa Huta, however, an eyewitness said clashes began shortly after midday and were continuing at 5 pm local. Police used teargas against demonstrators marching from the Huta Lenina Steelworks to a local church. In Gdansk, calm was reported for the first time since the beginning of the week. Few police were in the streets.

Western reporters in the city to interview Danuta Walesa, wife of interned Solidarity Chief Lech Walesa, found she had difficulty in concealing her disappointment that her husband had not won the Nobel Peace Prize, as many had predicted he would. "It doesn't matter," she said. "Some other time. But one hoped all the same that he would have it, for that might have speeded up his release." Asked what her husband would say about the present situation, she replied: "I think he would advise the workers to continue the fight for the ideals of Solidarity, which remain valid, but that he would be against street demonstrations."

Meanwhile, INTERPRESS news agency reported that solidarity tracts had been distributed in Poznan and Gniezno. It said the situation in Poznan was normal following yesterday's pro-Solidarity sympathy strike by two workshops of the Cegielski engineering works.

Warsaw TV Report

LD132208 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] As we have already reported, there were street disturbances in one of the districts of Krakow. After work the employees of all the factories and offices went home. The same happaned in the largest industrial works in Poland, the Lenin Steelworks. The overwhelming majority of workers leaving the steelworks after the first shift did not yield to calls by small groups of outside agitators and did not allow themselves to be dragged into any brawls.

The street disturbances occurred only in the center of Nowa Huta when these groups were joined by passers-by -- mainly young or even very young people. Appeals to disperse did not work. The rowdies began to behave more aggressively. The forces of law and order used water cannons and tear gas. The action had to be repeated a few hours later to protect some public buildings against destruction by the attackers.

The rowdies blocked the streets and were damaging municipal and transportation equipment. The action of the milities was resolute. The militia functionaires who intervened were showered with stones, glass, ball bearings and petards. It is difficult to estimate the material losses, but everything indicates that they are considerable. The most aggressive rioters have been detained by the militia. It is worth thinking about forcing them to remove the effects of these lamentable excesses.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN PREDICTS 'GLOOMY' RESULTS

LD131350 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] In Poland a newly-formed strike committee at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk has called a general strike in the area today following 2 days of violent protests and strikes. So far it is still unclear whether the general strike is taking place. Communications with Gdansk are functioning at best badly, if at all, but it seems clear, however, that we cannot directly compare the present situation with the shipyard strikes which led to the historic Gdansk agreement. Here is a report by (Thomas Rosander):

[Begin recording] [Rosander] Now that the shipyards along the Polish Baltic Coast have again become the scene of strong protests by thousands of workers who cannot find any other way of expressing their dissatisfaction with a regime which lost their confidence long ago, if it ever had any, it is easy to overemphasize the symbolism of what is taking place, to make comparisons with what happened in August 1980 when world history was written in Gdansk, when an entirely new agreement, which gave the workers extensive rights, was signed. Today, however, despite everything, the situation is entirely different. Today Poland has a regime which rules with considerably more force and purposefulness; a regime which does not consider it has anything to lose by totally canceling the idea of compromise and concessions; a regime which judging by everything also has Moscow's full support.

These conclusions are confirmed also in the main in conversations with Solidarity's representatives here in Stockholm. (Jakub Swiecicki), who for many years has carefully followed the developments in Poland, does not believe in any new victory for Solidarity or for the workers' protest.

[Swiecicki] This seems quite gloomy for any possible chances of success for Solidarity. It may end in a very bloody way as the authorities are clearly quite determined to suppress any attempt at demonstrations or strikes. Perhaps it would be better if this were solved in a calmer way without any victims, but in a way that would be an indication of feelings on behalf of Solidarity. Unfortunately, they cannot lead to [words indistinct].

[Rosander] You do not think that this is a protest which can make the authorities give way?

[Swiecki] No, absolutely not.

[Rosander] Ever since the joint strike committee was formed at the Baltic shipyards in August 1980 and talks could lead to an agreement, discipline and organizational ability have been Solidarity's strongest weapons. Protests did not take place in the streets where the demonstrators are vulnerable, but calmly and quietly inside factories and most often in accordance with the directives of the trade union leadership. But what is happening now at the Baltic shipyards is not a protest which has been approved or commanded by the leading group which has been steering Solidarity ever since the state of martial law was introduced. These protests are led by a newly-formed strike committee at the Lenin Shipyard. The underground Solidarity leadership had called for a large protest action on 10 November, but for the past 3 days this protest action has been in full swing. This can be interpreted as a sign that discipline now is not as good and that dissatisfaction above all is so strong that they could not wait any longer.

[Swiecicki] Yes, we can say that for a long time the situation has been that the underground Solidarity leadership has been under pressure to organize various forms of protest and that this leadership has been faced with the dilemma that either they call strikes or protests or else these would break out spontaneously in an unorganized manner. And this is what has now happened, I think. [end recording]

FRENCH DAILY REPORTS SEJM DEBATE ON TU BILL

PM131223 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9-10 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Death of Illusions"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- Whatever the future holds, 8 October 1982 will remain a black day in Poland's history. Indeed, the Sejm will have buried with Solidarity the hopes of a people who were only asking to be themselves. Therefore do not ask a man who has shared so many dreams and illusions with the Poles over the past 2 years to feel anything but sadness today.

It is true that you probably had to be very naive to think things could be any different. It has just been demonstrated once again that in this Eastern block, given the geopolitical situation of Poland and its neighbors, there can be no question of taking the will of nations into account.

Moreover, who could have doubted that for an instant? Was this new proof of the Soviet world's nature really necessary? There is probably no point in wondering now whether things could have happened differently in Poland itself. None of that is very important since, in fact, as in a Greek tragedy, the march toward the fatal outcome was inexorable in any case.

The Polish Sejm has therefore put an end to the Solidarity era once and for all. Fortunately, it is to that parliament's credit that 10 deputies were found to vote against and 9 to abstain. The deputies who voted against were the three neo-ZNAK Catholic deputies led by Janusz Zablocki, writer and journalist Edmund Osmanczyk, Prof Jan Szczepanski, who was recently appointed head of the newly formed Socioeconomic Council, Mr Reiff, former president of the Catholic association PAX, and four women, including three deputies from the small Democratic Party.

Mr Osmanczyk, who is a former member of the resistance and one of the country's most respected deputies, made a speech which was fairly well applauded, declaring that he intended to reject the proposed text. He protested the fact that the Sejm Socioeconomic Council had not even been consulted and that Polish journalists, aside from the official PAP agency journalist, had not been allowed into the parliament building to follow the ad hoc commission's debates.

Moreover, the deputies only received the text of the bill 3 days before the vote. Mr Osmanczyk expressed his "anxiety" at what he called "very dangerous practices" and felt it was his duty to warn his fellow citizens "against the great danger threatening us." "It is said that the state must be saved. But," he cried, "who is primarily with the state in this country? Is it the government or the Sejm? I say it is the Sejm."

In addition it is claimed that a renewal of the nation is necessary. "But," Mr Osmanczyk stressed forcefully, "it is not the nation which is perverted, it is the state and that is what must be remedied." In his view this law attacks what is now essential, namely the possibility of reconciliation and national accord.

Mr Zablocki, leader of the Neo-ZNAK Catholics, shared that view, protesting the dissolution of Solidarity, "the symbol of the renewal after August (1980)" in which a whole young generation placed their hopes. The free trade union ought not to have been destroyed but only improved, especially since opinion polls show that the Polish workers still largely identify with Solidarity. The speaker also condemned the ban on the formation of peasant trade unions.

Moreover at the last minute the Polish authorities decided to take account of some observations made on the bill by the ILO. It should be stressed that those changes are a step in the right direction and make that bill less restrictive. For example, the article enabling the Sejm to suspend the right to strike in a disastrous economic situation has been purely and simply removed. In addition it will no longer be possible to dissolve a trade union organization, as the bill proposed, if it acts "against the interests of the People's Republic of Poland" (a vague expression if ever there was one), but only if its activities violate the country's Constitution.

In addition the list of professions which do not have the right to strike has been somewhat reduced. Finally -- and perhaps above all -- trade union pluralism has been reaffirmed, it being understood that it is only after a transitional period running until the end of 1984 or an earlier date, if the Council of State so decides, that several trade union organizations can be formed in one enterprise.

This document is, therefore, certainly infinitely more "liberal and democratic" than any other trade union law in any other socialist country. Nonetheless, for the Polish workers it is obviously a very dramatic backward step after the great hopes which had led to Solidarity's formation. As the Sejm debate showed, there is, therefore, great tension in the country. Especially since dissident Confederation for an Independent Poland leader Moczulski was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment Friday.

Views Implications of TU Law

PM131225 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Nothing Has Been Settled for the Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- For more than 2 hours and 30 minutes yesterday the Poles were able to see on television -- a recorded program it is true -- the Vatican canonization ceremony for Father Kolbe, although they were, of course, deprived of the holy father's statements condemning Solidarity's dissolution. Nonetheless, the gesture toward the country's Catholic majority was not likely to moderate people's feelings after the new blow dealt by the government.

As expected, the initial reactions to the new trade union law and Solidarity's elimination are indeed negative. Nine of the trade union's main leaders interned in Bialoleka Prison near Warsaw made it known that they were recommending that the new trade union organizations be boycotted. There is also great bitterness in the church.

In his sermon Sunday, which was devoted to Father Kolbe, whose death was, as John Paul II said, in fact "a victory over the whole system of disdain and hatred of man," Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp did not fail to talk about the country's present torments, stating:

"Solidarity's dissolution has caused pain to many of the faithful. But we know that the spirit of justice contains indestructible good. Such a spirit cannot die. The structures may disappear but not good, justice and the struggle for the just cause." The primate also asserted that he shared the internees' bitterness and protested the committal of sane people of psychiatric asylums.

Despite that, although it is a tragic paradox which is difficult to accept in present circumstances, honesty forces me to reiterate here that socialist Poland has probably never had a team more open to reforms than that of General Jaruzelski. Moreover, the new trade union law is not really a wicked law. It guarantees the trade unions' independence from the government and their self-managing nature. It asserts the right to strike, even if it is limited, and ultimately guarantees trade union pluralism. Nonetheless, the tragedy is that, from reform to reform, from decision to decision, like the decision to introduce martial law or to outlaw Solidarity, General Jaruzelski's team, locked into the inevitable course of events, is creating situations in which the neo-Stalinists will no longer even need to seize power and in which power is likely to fall into their hands like a ripe fruit.

For a whole series of reasons the new law is likely:

-- to increase tension in the country and make national accord more difficult.

After Solidarity's dissolution, the next few weeks could be particularly fraught with disturbances. The government's credibility, already low, will be further reduced.

-- to reduce the possibilities of overcoming the serious economic crisis.

Poland will not escape the economic chaos into which it has sunk, with all the dangers it involves, without a minimum of national consensus being achieved and without the participation of effective trade unions. Nor will it succeed in doing that unless the West lifts the economic sanctions which are already having a major impact.

-- to poison relations with the West without improving relations with the Soviet Union.

The Polish authorities are condemning the "shameless attacks" made by Western countries which think of nothing but waging "the battle against socialism." A prominent state official even condemned [French Premier Pierre] Mauroy's statements advocating a resumption of dialogue "as unacceptable interference in internal affairs."

Despite that, are the Soviets and their allies satisfied with the trade union law? It seems that they are only partly satisfied. Some Soviet correspondents even suspect General Jaruzelski of harboring a Machiavellian desire to execute his trade union operation in such a way that it fails and thus justifies a return to dialogue. Moreover, the present Polish trade union law strikes them as much too liberal.

-- to complicate church-state relations.

As the remarks made by the primate yesterday demonstrate, the Episcopate was pained by the government's decision. Indeed, the church had wanted to believe right to the end in the possibility of a resumption of real dialogue and a reactivation of Solidarity.

The Polish church, which is concerned with the nation's higher interests, will probably not deviate from its attitude, which combines a firm line with caution, but nonetheless it has become more difficult than ever for it to call on the citizens to show moderation and reason. Moreover, it seems that the Episocopate is not unamimous in its attitude.

-- to increase the divisions within the various political and social forces.

The whole of opinion is very divided within Solidarity and a majority seems to be emerging in favor of boycotting the new trade union organizations. Since the law adopted makes provision for a return to trade union pluralism as from 1 January 1985, many members of the free trade union think people should wait until then before reviving Solidarity under a different name; still others think that while protesting that new blow dealt by the government, it is necessary to join the new trade union cells in order to try to guarantee their authenticity.

-- to strengthen the tendency to take refuge in "internal emigration."

Aside from the anger and rejection, especially among the workers, the new blow dealt by the government has met with growing indifference among Polish opinion. The actions of leaders whom they no longer really recognize as theirs seem to them less and less worthy of interest. They are taking refuge in silence and dream only of leaving the country when possible.

-- to open up a new sphere of activity for the party "hardliners."

The introduction of martial law on 13 December prompted the departure from the party apparatus of many valuable militants whose places were immediately taken by particularly obtuse and dogmatic former officials who are merely dreaming of taking their revenge and systematically oppose the general's policy. The trade union law is highly likely to increase that trend. An important Central Committee representative told communist comrades (with a brutality which even some of them found shocking) that the trade union law would be implemented under the party's strict control and that there was no reason to fear the reappearance of demonstrations of workers' independence.

Moreover, as early as yesterday the party cells in many enterprises held meetings of their members to create the new trade union cells and to steal a march on everybody.

-- General Jaruzelski nonetheless reaffirmed his intention to pursue a policy of reform and national accord.

He asserted that the new trade unions would not be dependent on the government any more than they would become "an antisocialist political grouping." He admitted that the government was making mistakes, declaring his intention to break with the tradition of laying the blame on "the adversary or predecessor."

With a tinge of sadness and weariness the general referred to the "psychological barriers which martial law also creates." But the government must act "with the interests of the state and nation in mind. Awareness of that duty often obliges us to swim against the tide of feelings." He continued: "We frequently encounter distrust and intolerance, sometimes even insults.... However, I think that the future will convince those who are not convinced and that history will make a just assessment of our efforts."

That will certainly depend on the next few weeks. The general announced the forthcoming release of a large group of internees. He confirmed his intention of lifting martial law before the end of the year, guaranteed a pardon for trade union officials on the run who want to come out of hiding and even hinted at a liberalization of the passport policy.

RZECZPOSPOLITA DISCUSSES NEW TRADE UNION LAW

AU131637 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Unattributed article: "Equal Chances"]

[Text] The adoption of a law on trade unions has opened a new and exceptionally important chapter in overcoming the Polish crisis and in normalizing and stabilizing public life. This is a fundamentally important step toward creating the right conditions for emerging from our unfavorable situation, building a solid foundation for the further development of the socialist state's democratic institutions and deepening and widening society's influence on the way state affairs develop.

This will not be an easy chapter because emerging from the crisis is not an easy matter. The problem of trade unions, of such key importance for the country's entire political situation, continues to arouse emotions and controversies. The law, which establishes the model and nature of the trade union movement in the state for years to come, will not solve all the complex social problems connected with the appearance of new trade unions because it cannot. These matters will be dealt with directly among people and the work forces because they know best which of the experiences gained by trade union activity up to now can be used and ought to be used for working people's interests and which of them ought to be rejected as not serving these interests. The ones who took trade union activity upon themselves during the past 2 years know this best of all.

"The law is creating equal chances for everyone," General Jaruzelski said from the Sejm podium. "There will be no second-class citizens in our country. Who comes from where is not important: What is important is whether he supports the socialist and workers' nature of the unions and whether he confirms this by his actions. The new trade unions will start their activity at the lowest, primary level -- from the factory, where everyone can get to know everyone. This is the safest guarantee against manipulation and contests behind the scenes. We respect the intelligence of the workers' class, its patriotism and political understanding. We believe that working people will reject the advice given by false friends and that they will create trade unions that will match their real needs, the needs of People's Poland." These needs are generally known. The difficult renewal and reform process, being consistently carried out by the state authorities, does not need acceptance as much as honest, real support by trade unions as the representatives of working people's interests. It also needs a faithful partner, one who takes part in solving the country's most important problems and one who is jointly responsible for the fate of the socialist state.

No one needs weak unions -- neither the state nor the working people. And this is not what the law-makers had in mind. The new law goes back to the letter and spirit of the post-August agreements which reflected real workers' demands for creating independent and self-governing trade unions which support the socialist system, and it creates all the possibilities for giving new life to a strong trade union movement which acts within the law and in accordance with it as a lasting and constitutional element of the socialist state's stability. For there is no question that only trade unions commanding strong authority among the work forces and struggling to achieve a just solution to social and economic problems which suits working people, will unchangingly remain a basic guarantor that the reform and renewal program is being consistently implemented and that the various obstacles which constantly occur in our life are being removed. A trade union movement which is socialist in content and strong in nature is an essential element in the work of renewal and of making the state more deeply democratic. Departing from the line of renewal, General Jaruzelski said in the Sejm, would mean acting against socialism and against the will of the nation.

COMMENTARY ON PZPR-TU 'PARTNERSHIP'

LD131738 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (PAP) -- The most valuable quality of the trade union movement is its "independence."

The PZPR's "leading role" is of unsurpassable value. Both these definitions, writes Tomasz Persidok, the author of a commentary for the Polish workers' agency [polskoye rabochee agenstvo] have been deliberately placed in quotation marks, for both of them have been interpreted in different ways at different times by different people. Extremist forces interpreted the "independence" of the trade unions as independence from everyone and everything (for example, from the Polish Constitution), while the party's "leading role" has often amounted merely to interfering in petty, often only formal details, and also to exploitation instead of administration.

If it is agreed that the present, authentic representations of the working people cannot depend on the administration and leadership of enterprises, while the communist party under a socialist system cannot be pushed merely into the role of a third-rate partner in the free play of political forces, then in the specific Polish conditions the problem of principle consists of the proper interpretation and the practical combination of the "independence and self-management" of the trade unions and the "leading" role of the party.

A clear reply to this question was given by the party itself at the ninth extraordinary party congress. First of all, it expressed itself clearly in favor of the independence of the trade union movement and its individual cells. At the same time, however, it strongly emphasized that this right must consist of the trade union as the representation of the working people, an organization which protects the interests of the working people, a platform which determines working people's independence from the employers. Independence from the employer and from the state administration must not, however, evoke scorn toward Poland's constitutional order, negation of the role of the Sejm, the Council of State and the government, or a boycott of the party as the leading force in society. The only acceptable solution, which is not a bad one, is partnership. The PZPR and the trade unions have as their aim the interests and prosperity of the working people. The party, fulfilling its leading role in the state, is interested in an alliance with the trade unions. This sort of partnership also responds to the best understood interests of the trade union members.

I realize, the Polish workers' agency commentator writes, that many party activists are accepting the demand for partnership with the trade unions reluctantly or, at best, do not ascribe serious importance to it. But what can you do, it is always hard to get new things moving. A general understanding of the truth that there is no conflict of interests between the party and trade unions also requires both time and patience.

WARSAW REPORTS ON VOIVODSHIP TU INITIATIVE GROUPS

More Than 500 in Opole

LD131358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Preparations are in progress in factories throughout the country for the creation of new trade union organizations. More than 500 initiative groups have been set up in the factories and institutions of Opole Voivodship. They are preparing conditions for the resumption of trade union activity. Founding committees have been set up in several dozen. In almost all factories of Ostroleka Voivodship party meetings are taking place at present, at which the content of the trade union act is being discussed.

250 in Tarnobrzeg

LD131438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Some 250 initiative groups have begun action on behalf of organizing of new trade unions in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. In the big industrial plants including the metallurgical works in Nowa Deba and the Tarnobrzeg Siarkopol works they have been constituted on the basis of the social commissions. In the largest enterprise in the voivodship, the Stalowa Wola steelworks, a 35-man initiative group has been set up. Once it has drafted a provisional statute it will present a submission for the union to be registered in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship court.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES NEW TRADE UNION LAW

AU130825 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9/10 Oct 82 pp 3,4

[PAP report: "The Trade Union Law Adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 8 October 1982"]

[Text] Chapter 1

Foundations of Trade Unions' Activity and Aims

Article 1

1. Employees have the right to set up and associate themselves in trade unions.

2. Trade unions are self-governing. In particular, while observing the law, trade unions can independently:

A. formulate the aims and programs of their activity;
B. adopt statutes and other internal acts concerning trade union activity;
C. define organizational structures;
D. define the principles in line with which the boards and other managing bodies of trade unions are elected.

Article 2

1. Trade unions are independent of the state and economic administrative bodies.

2. In their statutory activities trade unions are not subject to the supervision and control of state administrative bodies.

3. All trade unions have the same rights. State bodies are obliged to treat all trade unions on an equal footing.

4. State and economic administration bodies are obliged to refrain from any activity that leads to curbing the independence of trade unions or their lawful activities.

Article 3

Trade unions act in accordance with their statutes, which should be compatible with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other laws. In particular, trade unions profess the principles of the social property of the means of production, which is the foundation of the state's socialist system, and recognize the PZPR'S leading role in socialist construction, as defined by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, and the constitutional principles of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 4

1. Membership in a trade union is voluntary. No one can be made to suffer negative consequences for belonging to a trade union or not belonging to it. In particular, trade union membership must not be used as a condition for a job contract, for retaining a job or for promotion in one's job, if the enactments of the trade union law do not stipulate that employees of given enterprises and at given posts must not join a trade union.

2. The labor code regulations define the principles in line with which the jobs held by the employees who have been elected to fulfill functions in trade union bodies are protected.

Article 5

Trade unions represent the occupational interests of their members vis-a-vis enterprise managements, state and economic administrative bodies and social organizations as well as in relations with trade union organizations in other countries. They cooperate with these bodies and organizations.

Article 6

1. Trade unions represent and protect the rights and interests of employees with regard to working conditions, wages and living, social and cultural conditions. In particular, they do so with regard to:

A. the policy of rational employment and the development of the rights and duties resulting from the job contract;
B. the wages for work and other benefits for employees;
C. the safety, hygiene and standards of work;
D. working conditions for women and youths;
E. social benefits for employees and their dependents;
F. rest after work as well as physical culture, tourism and vacations;
G. protection of the health of employees and their dependents;
H. sickness and retirement benefits and other social benefits;
I. meeting employees' housing needs;
J. the development of prices, the market situation and the living costs of employees and their dependents;
K. the development of education and culture in employee communities;
L. the protection of the natural environment.

2. Trade unions share in developing and implementing the socioeconomic tasks of the country's development and work to increase the national income and to divide it equitably.

Article 7

Trade unions promote educational activities to develop professional ethics, the conscientious and reliable fulfillment of employees' tasks and the observance of the principles of social coexistence.

Article 8

Trade unions may join the international trade union organizations in order to represent their members' professional and social rights vis-a-vis the international community and to help strengthen the working people's international solidarity and promote progress and social justice.

Chapter 2

Setting up Trade Unions

Article 9

Trade unions may be set up in line with the enactments of this law, without any prior permission.

Article 10

1. The right to set up and associate in trade unions belongs to the persons who work under a work contract, no matter what the basis of such a contract or the job is.

2. A trade union affiliates the employees working in a given branch of work and in a given job or profession.

Article 11

1. Retirement of the persons defined in Article 10, paragraph 1 does not deprive them of the right to belong to their trade union.

2. The temporary unemployment occasioned by the need to look for employment does not deprive one of the right to belong to one's trade union.

Article 12

Soldiers on active service, persons who fulfill alternative forms of military service and functionaries of the militia and the prison service have no right to set up and associate themselves in trade unions. Nor do they have the right to actively participate in the activity of the trade union of which they were members when called up for service.

Article 13

Employees of military units and other organizational units run by the minister of internal affairs have no right to set up and to associate themselves in trade unions.

Article 14

1. Employees of the military units run by the minister of national defense and of the state enterprises run by the minister of national defense and the minister of internal affairs have the right to set up and associate themselves in the trade unions of the employees of the armed forces and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, while observing the requirements of the state's defense and security.

2. The following employees have no right to associate themselves in trade unions:

A. employees of military units, subordinated to the minister of national defense, to which apply the restrictions stipulated by the law on employees of state offices;
B. employees in the military units listed by the minister of national defense, regardless of the individual nature of these units.

Article 15

Employees defined in Article 13 and Article 14, paragraph 2, may set up employee councils. The minister of national defense and the minister of internal affairs -- each within his powers -- define the principles of cooperation of the commanders of military units and the managers of organizational units with the employee councils. They also define the issues on which the views of the councils are required.

Article 16

The principles in line with which employees of state offices, the judicial system, the prosecuting bodies, the state economic arbitration, state control bodies and the state labor inspectorate are represented are defined by separate regulations.

Article 17

The persons who intend to set up a trade union elect the founding committee and adopt statutes. The number of the founders on the day on which the statutes are submitted for registration must not be lower than 30.

Article 18

1. The statutes of a trade union define its nature by indicating the branch of work, the kind of work or professions of the affiliated employees, the headquarters of the trade union, the territorial and formal range as well as the aims of the trade union, the principles of acquiring and losing trade union membership, the organizational structure and authorities of the trade union, the procedures by which authorities are elected and dismissed, the sources from which the trade union's activity is financed and the way in which the trade union is dissolved.

2. All trade union members have active and passive electoral right. The statutes can define when the administrative functions and the functions resulting from one's election to a position in the trade unions must not be combined.

3. The elections of people to trade union positions of authority are held in secret.

Article 19

1. The trade union acquires its legal status and the right to act on the day on which it is registered.

2. The court will refuse to register a trade union if its statutes show that it is not a trade union organization in line with this law or the statutory rules are inconsistent with the rules of this law.

3. The appropriate trade union body has the duty to immediately inform the court of changes in the statutes. The recording of such changes in the register is done in line with paragraph 2. Before the decision is made to record such changes the original statutes continue to be in force, except in the case of the trade union's decisions that were adopted when the new statutes were passed, provided these decisions are not in conflict with the law.

4. The court will remove the trade union from the register if:

A. a resolution is adopted to dissolve the trade union in line with statutory regulations;
B. the number of trade union members falls below 50 for longer than 3 months.

The appropriate body of the trade union in question has the duty to immediately inform the court about this.

5. The appropriate regulations of the civil procedure code relating to procedures involving no court trial apply when examining the issues listed in paragraphs 1 to 4. These issues should be examined at once, but not later than within 1 month of the application. The decision made by the court can be appealed against in the Supreme Court.

6. The Council of Ministers will define by decree a detailed procedure of registration.

Article 20

Trade unions have the right to set up intertrade union associations and organizations. The appropriate enactments of this law apply to these associations and organizations.

Chapter 3

Rights and Duties of Trade Unions

Article 21

1. Trade unions have the right to adjudicate draft legal acts and enactments as well as decisions concerning the rights and interests of the working people and their dependents, including the living conditions of retirees. This concerns particularly draft socioeconomic plans and draft legal acts and decisions mentioned in Article 6.

2. With regard to the state's defense and security, the adjudication of legal acts and decisions, mentioned in Article 1, is done in accordance with the principles and procedures defined by separate regulations.

3. With regard to the issues that are mentioned in paragraph 1 and that are of crucial importance for the working people and their dependents, trade unions are ensured participation in the work to prepare the necessary draft legal acts or decisions.

4. The views of the trade union can be presented, in writing in particular, or in the course of direct consultations between trade union representatives and the appropriate state administrative body. Such views expressed in writing should be presented to the appropriate body of authority or administration within 1 month. Should this not be done, it is assumed that the trade union has not availed itself of its right to express views.

5. If positions diverge, the body of local authority or administration is obliged to consider the demands or views of the trade union and inform it in writing about its position and to justify it.

6. With regard to the issues listed in paragraph 1 the trade union has the right to express its view publicly. The trade unions are ensured the right to present their views at the sessions of the appropriate Sejm committee or the people's councils and their bodies.

Article 22

1. Trade unions have the right to submit proposals on issuing or changing a legal act concerning the rights and interests of the working people and their dependents. Article 21, paragraph 6, is applied accordingly.

2. The administrative body that has received such proposals is obliged to inform the trade union within 1 month of its position on the proposals and to justify it if negative.

Article 23

1. Trade unions have the right to make collective work contracts on a nationwide basis. Such contracts apply to all employees of the given branch of work, regardless of trade union affiliation.

2. In the branches of work not covered by collective contracts, the settlement of working and wage conditions follows after agreement has been reached with trade unions.

Article 24

1. Trade Unions exert social control over the working and living conditions of employees and their dependents and over the observance of employee rights.

2. If with regard to the issues listed in paragraph 1 the trade union takes the view that the conduct of the state or economic administrative body is inconsistent with the law or violates the principles of social justice, the trade union can intervene with the appropriate body and demand that the irregularity in question be eliminated. The appropriate body is obliged to reply within 2 weeks. A negative reply must be justified.

Article 25

Trade unions have the right to evaluate the employees' working, wage and living conditions. For this reason the trade unions are ensured complete information about the social and economic situation throughout the country, in the voivodship and in the enterprise, but they must observe state, economic and official secrecy.

Article 26

Trade unions have the right to conduct their own research work into the fields covered by their statutory activities, especially statistical research, analyses of the price and wage index and other elements of living and working conditions.

Article 27

Trade unions cooperate with the labor inspectorate and other bodies supervising the protection of employees' health and the observance of the labor law, in particular the regulations and principles of work safety and hygiene.

Article 28

Trade unions have the right to conduct their own publishing activities for the purpose of trade union work and to conduct educational and cultural work. They also have the right to present trade union issues in the mass media that are generally accessible to citizens and in their organizations. This presentation should be done in accordance with the regulations governing the functioning of these media.

Article 29

1. State and economic administrative bodies are obliged to create conditions enabling trade unions to implement their powers, especially to inform them on the issues covered by trade union activities and show them the documents concerning employees' problems, ensuring that state, economic and official secrecy is observed.

2. The enterprise is obliged to grant unpaid leave to an employee appointed to discharge a trade union function. Such leave is granted in accordance with the principles and procedures of the labor code.

3. The manager of the enterprise is obliged to release an employee from his work at full pay for the period of time necessary to implement the given task connected with his trade union function if this function cannot be discharged outside of work hours.

Chapter 4

Trade Union Organizations in the Enterprise

Article 30

1. Trade union tasks in the enterprise are implemented by enterprise trade union organizations acting through their statutory bodies.

2. In particular, enterprise trade union organizations are obliged:

A. to take a stand on all individual problems of employees within the limits prescribed by the labor law;
B. to take a stand vis-a-vis the enterprise manager and the work force's self-management body on the issues concerning the rights and interests of the work force, especially on the formulation of work regulations, premium and bonus regulations, work schedules, the vacation plan and the work force's social-living and cultural needs;
C. to cooperate with the enterprise manager on issues concerning improvements in employees' job qualifications, the development of rationalization and inventiveness and the promotion of principles of social coexistence;
D. to supervise the observance of the labor law regulations, especially the regulations and principles concerning work safety and hygiene, to manage the activities of the labor social inspectorate and to cooperate on this issue with the labor state inspectorate;
E. to deal with the living and sociocultural problems of retirees.

3. The fulfillment of the rights of the enterprises trade union organizations is done in accordance with the principles and procedures laid down in the labor code, in this law and in other legal enactments.

Article 31

1. In the work enterprise in which more than one trade union organization is active, each such organization discharges the functions listed in Article 30, paragraph 2, subparagraph A with regard to its members.

2. In the cases defined in paragraph 1 trade union organizations can agree that the functions listed by Article 30, paragraph 2 will be discharged by a joint trade union representation within the limits stipulated by agreement.

3. The employee who is not affiliated with the trade union movement can indicate the enterprise trade union organization that should defend his employee rights, provided such an organization has agreed to do so.

Article 32

1. The enterprise manager is obliged to ensure that the enterprise trade union organizations have the necessary premises and technical resources to enable them to function properly.

2. On the motion of the enterprise trade union organization the enterprise manager is obliged to grant unpaid leave to the employee who has been appointed by election to discharge a function in the enterprise trade union organization. Such an employee is entitled to receive from his enterprise the benefits resulting from his work contract, except for the right to receive the wages stipulated in the job contract.

Chapter 5

Collective Disputes. The Right To Strike

Article 33

In the case of a collective dispute, the appropriate body of trade unions and administration are obliged to assume immediate negotiations to settle such a dispute.

Article 34

1. If negotiations fail to settle the dispute, each side may demand the commencement of conciliatory proceedings. These proceedings are conducted by a commission set up for this purpose and composed of six members, three elected by each side.

2. Under these proceedings the dispute should be settled within 7 days in the case of a dispute involving one work place (a factory dispute) and within 10 days in the case of a dispute spreading beyond one work place (an extra-factory dispute).

3. The dispute is settled by means of an agreement which binds both sides. If no agreement is reached, the commission will prepare a document outlining the stances of both sides.

Article 35

1. If an extra-factory dispute has not been settled by the method defined in Articles 33 and 34, each side is obliged to submit the dispute for arbitration by the Social Arbitration Chamber of the Supreme Court, whereas a factory dispute is to be submitted to the Social Arbitration Chamber of the District Labor and Social Welfare Court.

2. A chamber is composed of the following: a chairman, appointed by the president of the court from among the judges in this court, and six members, three selected by each side. Each side should indicate which persons are not directly involved in the settlement of the dispute.

3. The president of the court immediately fixes a time for the court hearing and informs the sides in the dispute or their representatives.

4. If the settlement of the dispute calls for specialist knowledge, the chamber may seek the opinion of experts.

5. The chamber's decree is reached by a majority vote. This decree is binding on each side unless each side decides otherwise before submitting the dispute to the chamber.

6. The State Council will establish regulations on the proceedings to be used by social arbitration chambers.

Article 36

1. Trade unions have the right to organize strikes according to the principles defined in this chapter.

2. Trade unions may also undertake other forms of protest which do not violate the legal order and the principles of social coexistence.

Article 37

1. A strike is based on a voluntary group refrainment from work for the purpose of defending the economic and social interests of a given group of workers.

2. A strike is a final measure and cannot be declared unless all other possibilities of settling the dispute, as laid down in Articles 33-35, have been utilized. This does not concern the declaration of a strike as a result of a failure to implement a chamber decree which binds each side. This is discussed in Article 35.

3. When deciding to declare a strike, the union body weighs the demands in comparison with the losses which a strike would incur.

4. A strike is inadmissible if existing individual disputes can be settled by means of a decree by a body competent for workers' affairs.

5. A strike of a political nature is inadmissible.

Article 38

1. A strike is declared by a union body after this decision has been accepted by the majority of the work force in a secret ballot and after the union's supreme body has agreed. Taking part in the vote is voluntary.

2. An extra-factory strike is declared by a union body indicated in the statute, according to the principles in paragraph 1.

3. Participation in a strike is voluntary. No one may be forced to take part in it nor refused participation in it. No obstacles may be placed in the path of those wishing to work if the right conditions exist for workers not taking part in the strike to continue working.

4. A strike is announced at least 7 days before it is due to start. The head of the work place is to be informed.

5. If a dispute concerns the contents of a group labor contract or another document, then a strike cannot be announced before the date established for declaring such a group contract or before the date established for implementing its points.

Article 39

1. Strike organizers are obliged to guarantee together with the head of the work place the protection of property and the uninterrupted functioning of equipment and installations whose stoppage could pose a threat to human life and health or which could cause irreparable damage.

2. A head of a work place may not be prevented from fulfilling his duties by strike organizers while a strike is going on.

3. Organizing, conducting and taking part in a strike or protest action does not exclude one from criminal responsibility for breaking the law, especially for unlawful confiscation of or use of property, for forcing or threatening someone to refrain from working or for making it impossible or difficult for the head of the work place to carry out his duties.

Article 40

1. The right to strike does not apply to workers employed in military units or in state enterprises under the authority of the minister of national defense and the minister of internal affairs, in the armaments industry, in organizational units under the authority of the minister of internal affairs and in prisons. It does not apply to firemen, to persons directly involved in the state's defense and security, in plants involving food, in health and social welfare centers, in drugstores and in educational institutions.

2. The right to strike also does not apply to workers in the state administration and in banks, courts and prosecutor's offices, nor does it apply to workers employed at pipelines or at transit lines, in international transportation, domestic and international telecommunications, radio and television and in the servicing of road and air transportation equipment.

3. Concerning the Polish state railways and other transportation enterprises, in communications centers, water works, power stations and gasworks, it is necessary to ensure services which are essential for the defense and security of the state and for the basic needs of the people. For this purpose, strike organizers are obliged to act jointly with the management of work places and with the leadership of local bodies of state administration, as well as with the appropriate military bodies. A military body's decision as to what is needed for defense and security of the state is binding.

Article 41

1. Exercising the right to strike does not relieve work places and their employees of the duties resulting from the general obligation to defend the Polish People's Republic.

Article 42

A strike may be preceded by a warning strike. A warning strike should be restricted to as short a duration as necessary and may last no longer than two hours.

Article 43

A strike is forbidden in work places situated in areas where a state of emergency has been declared. The strike is forbidden the moment such a declaration is made.

Article 44

Participation in a strike organized according to the previous articles does not constitute an infringement of working obligations and may not bring unfavorable consequences to strikers. This also applies to participation in other forms of protest discussed in Article 36, paragraph 2.

Article 45

1. During a strike organized in accordance with the preceding articles, a worker retains the right to receive social security and other benefits but not wages.

2. Trade unions and their federations may set up a strike fund and they may decide how it should be used. This fund will not be seized and trade unions may use it as compensation for wages lost by striking workers.

3. A work place is obliged to pay lost earnings to an employee who has not taken part in a strike and who has experienced trouble in carrying out his employment because of a strike.

Chapter 6

Responsibility for Violating Legal Regulations

Article 46

Whoever in the course of his employment neglects his duty or breaks the regulations contained in this law in another way is subject to a fine of up to Z50,000.

Article 47

Whoever leads a strike contrary to the decisions contained in this law is subject to deprivation of freedom for up to 1 year, to restriction of freedom or to a fine of up to Z50,000.

Article 48

1. If it is decided that a certain trade union body is carrying out activity openly not in accordance with this law, the voivodship court in Warsaw will give this body 3 months in which to adapt its activity to the law in force. Court proceedings are commenced on the recommendation of the prosecutor-general of the Polish People's Republic.

2. If this 3-month period mentioned in paragraph 1 expires without any results having been achieved, then the voivodship court in Warsaw may:

A. impose a fine of up to Z50,000 on each member of the trade union body in question;
B. demand that the union's appropriate bodies carry out new elections for the union body named in paragraph 1, during which time this body's activity is to be suspended;

3. If the measures detailed in paragraph 2 turn out to be ineffective or if a trade union carries out activity which conflicts with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and with other laws, the voivodship court in Warsaw, upon the recommendation of the prosecutor-general of the Polish People's Republic, will strike the trade union from the trade union register.

4. A trade union which has been struck from the trade union register according to paragraph 3 is obliged to cease its activity immediately, and to go into liquidation in a manner foreseen in the law within 3 months of the date of its having been struck off.

5. The regulations contained in Article 19, paragraph 5 are applicable as the need arises to matters dealt with in paragraphs 1-4.

Chapter 7

Provisional and Final Regulations

Article 49

Whenever bodies of economic administration are mentioned in the law, this also refers to the head or owner of a work place.

Article 50

The powers of the appropriate trade union cells foreseen in the law pass to the appropriate trade union bodies foreseen in this law and in the trade union statutes.

Article 51

1. In socialized work places, workers' benefit and loan funds are to be established, to which all employees and also senior citizens can belong, regardless of their union membership. The trade unions are to supervise these funds.

2. The principles behind the organization and functioning of these funds, their statutory framework and the duties of work places will be defined by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs in consultation with the president of the Polish National Bank and with the trade unions.

The benefit and loan funds existing at the time when this law becomes effective will adapt their activity to suit the regulations contained in paragraph 2 within 6 months of the date on which the law became effective.

Article 52

Where trade unions have been registered before the law took effect, this registration ceases to be valid.

Article 53

1. The commencement of trade union activities will take place at the following dates:

A. after 31 December 1982 in the case of union organizations in work places -- not before their statutes have been registered by the voivodship courts;
B. after 31 December 1983 in the case of all-Polish union organizations;
C. after 31 December 1984 in the case of interunion associations and organizations.

2. The regulations contained in Article 17, sentence 2 and in Article 19, paragraph 4, point B do not apply to union organizations in work places until 31 December 1983.

3. The registering body for organizations discussed in paragraph 1 points A , B and C is the voivodship court in Warsaw.

4. The Council of State will define by means of a law the principles behind and the ways in which the regulations contained in paragraph 1 are to be implemented. However, one union organization is to be active in work places up to 31 December 1984.

5. In justifiable cases, the Council of State may shorten the period defined in paragraph 1, points B and C and in paragraph 4.

6. At least 3 years after the law has become effective, the Council of State, in consultation with the trade unions, will evaluate how the law is being implemented and will determine how to make changes in it if necessary.

Article 54

1. The assets of trade union federations and of trade unions which existed before the law took effect will be placed under the control of a provisional administration for a temporary period. The Council of Ministers will determine this administration's organization and functions by means of a decree.

2. The principles behind and the way in which assets mentioned in paragraph 1 are to be transferred will be communicated to the trade unions by the Council of Ministers by means of a decree after the opinion has been sought of trade unions which have been established after this law has taken effect.

Article 55

The following are no longer valid:

1. The decree of 6 February 1945 concerning the setting up of factory councils (Official Gazette No 8, point 36 and No 24 of 1947, point 92).

2. The law of 1 July 1949 on trade unions (Official Gazette No 41, point 293 and No 22 of 1980, point 83).

3. The law of 6 May 1981 on the registration of interunion organizations (Official Gazette No 11, point 52).

4. The law of 6 May 1981 on private farmers' trade unions (Official Gazette No 11, point 50).

Article 56

The law becomes effective as of the day of its announcement.

The text has been prepared based on the results of the Sejm's work. The law will be officially announced in the next issue of the Official Gazette.

DELEGATION TO ROME GIVE PRESS CONFERENCE

LD122140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The official Polish delegation, chaired by Deputy Sejm Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, visiting Rome for the cannonization of Father Maksimillian Kolbe, gave a press conference today. Minister Prof Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, said that appropriate steps are being taken by the Polish Government and the Episcopate in order to create proper conditions for the visit of Pope John Paul II to our country.

Deputy Premier Zenon Komender and Prof Jerzy Ozdowski answered questions about the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

They said that it has in its ranks [words indistinct] most of them non-party, many of them lay Catholics. The movement will become the platform for broad activation of the community in the spirit of coresponsibility for the state of the country and the nation.

Answering a question about economic sanctions against Poland, Deputy Kazimierz Morawski stressed that they confirm the conviction in our society that the friendly relations with socialist allies, above all the Soviet Union, are of fundamental importance to the national and state existence of Poland.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES MILITARY UNIT, YOUTH UNION

Air Defense Unit

LD121906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Correspondent Marek Matysek report]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, visited the soldiers carrying out their duties at a unit of the Air Defense Forces:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] I am very glad today to be able to meet with you soldiers of our country's Air Defense Forces. You know that during the recent period, I have had fewer opportunities to be in contact with you day by day, but I would like in this way to express the respect and the recognition felt by the directorate of our party, our government and the armed forces for your soldierly toil -- the toil of all soldiers -- but at this time especially the toil of those soldiers who guard their native skies above our country's capital, heroic Warsaw.

In addition I would like today's meeting to be an expression of recognition both of all the soldiers of our armed forces, who, in this difficult period for our fatherland, guard over the interests of our nation and who do their soldierly duty with dignity, and of your service, which is exceptionally difficult and responsible and requires a continually high level of combat readiness and vigilance, which permits our society, the public of Warsaw, to resolve our difficult problems in a sense of security and with a feeling that we are not threatened by the enemy, that we are able to counteract all his attempts.

As you know, things are not easy for us. We have to solve the very complex problems of our country, but we are optimistic (?that) our nation is wise. Our nation has a historical memory. It knows how difficult it once was, how hard it was to gain independence, how hard it was to build and rebuild our country from the ruins and the ashes -- and today, despite the errors committed, despite the difficulties we are living through, nevertheless to rebuild it on a completely different basis from that existing when our army was born 39 years ago. And today the great mission of the Polish soldier, who has distinguished himself so well through history, in his native history, is to carry out a duty which goes beyond ordinary soldierly duty.

Today we must not only guard our country's borders, not just its skies, but we must guard many other values. Above all we must provide a pattern, an example, of good work, of good service, of sacrifices, of discipline, for that is extraordinarily necessary for our nation. I am happy to be among you, happy that I am one of you, although older, and that today, on our soldier's day, I can present the best congratulations on the occasion of the combat mastery which you have attained, and at the same time to wish you further success in service for the good of the fatherland, success in your personal life and much good health. Pass these greetings and wishes on to your colleagues-in-arms who are not present here, as well as to your nearest and dearest, your families, who can be proud that the soldiers of the Polish People's Army are carrying out their patriotic service with honor. Once again, all the best. [end recording]

Youth Activists

LD132234 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski was present at the national conference of ideological activists of the Socialist Polish Youth Union [ZSMP]. The meeting dealt with ideological and upbringing tasks facing the ZSMP emerging from the country's sociopolitical situation.

In the course of the conference, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor. He stressed that the party is departing from admonishing, from moralizing, from making promises to the young generation, and is trying to talk to it as a partner, to obtain its advice and regarding it as an ally. Typical of this are, in the first place, the resolution and targets adopted at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the youth movement constitutes a concrete form of support for deeds and action on the side of the ideals served by the party, which forms the foundation of our system. The first secretary referred also to the importance of the Sejm decision on trade unions.

"We treat with the greatest seriousness their independence and self-management. This is not a sign of some kind of tactic but a lasting line, and the conviction that the trade unions must authentically serve the working man, protect his interests and at the same time serve Poland and socialism. They must be independent from the administration, but at the same time they cannot be independent from commonsense, from the supreme reason d'etat of People's Poland.

In the new union movement, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, there is much scope for activity by young people, irrespective of the unions from which they originate. General Jaruzelski underlined the needs and the still untapped opportunities of action for young people in the branches of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

He said that it is not a formal declaration that matters, but an authentic contribution to the creation of a platform rallying all patriotic forces of the nation to overcome the crisis and build a better tomorrow for the country.

A resolution was passed at the end of the conference. Its first part contains an appeal to young Polish men and women. The document draws attention to the fact that the young people stem from a generation which assumes to an ever greater degree the responsibility for the development of the socialist homeland. It is necessary to overcome divisions, and to rally all social forces. Their objective is to overcome the crisis and to implement the heritage of August 1980, the economic reform, democratization of political life and the mending of social relations. It is not the time to destroy. Let us oust all that is evil. Let us create a future of which we will be proud. Such a road, although it is a difficult one, is suggested to all Polish young people by those present at the meeting of ZSMP ideological activists.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1200 GMT 13 October adds: "The meeting was opened by Jaskiernia, chairman of the main board, who said that our task is to look once again with ever greater clarity at the tasks and problems facing members of the union. Above all we must strengthen the ideological character of the union.

["A paper was presented by (Kryszsztof Janik), secretary of the main board of the ZSMP, drawing attention to the need to expand the aktiv of the organization, to listen to the views of the younger generation. There is no lost generation. There is a generation of young people whose ideological life has to be regenerated. In order to understand and change, it was stressed in the discussion, one has to get to know the principles prevailing today, the sources and roots of the present problems, the ideals which will shape our tomorrow. A great deal of attention is being devoted to the matter of civic education."]

Attends Promotion Ceremony

LD111354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier and minister of national defense, attended a ceremony at Belveder Palace today at which nominations for promotion to the rank of general were presented to distinguished representatives of the Polish People's Army and of the Citizens Militia.

The nominations were as follows: to the rank of lieutenant general of the Polish Army, Maj Gen Tadeusz Szacilo and Maj Gen Jan Zielinski; to the rank of major general of the Polish Army, Col Edmund Wolochiucha, Col Zdzislaw Craczyk, Col Ryszard Michalik, and Col Roman Misztal; and to the rank of major general of the Citizens Militia, Col Jerzy Andrzejewski and Col Jerzy Gruba.

Addressing those assembled, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, said that a special place in the long history of soldiering tradition is occupied by the Battle of Lenino, whose anniversary has become the solemn day of the Polish Army.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski and Miroslaw Milewski, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretaries; Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; General Florian Siwicki, under secretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense and candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Gen Jozek Baryla, under secretary of state in the Ministry of National Defense.

PZPR CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION PLENUM

Resolution Adopted

AU131320 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Control Commission]

[Text] The plenum of the Central Party Control Commission approves the evaluations, made richer by discussion, and also the present and future tasks facing party control commissions at all levels, all of which were contained in the report of the Central Party Control Commission's Presidium.

Taking into consideration the experiences gained up to now in its activity as well as the conclusions drawn from the evaluation of the current situation in the party and the country the Central Party Control Commission regards the following tasks as particularly important today:

1. Energetic activity for the sake of further consolidating the party ideologically and politically. Party control commissions should firmly react against any cases of deviation from Marxist-Leninist principles and from the party's organizational principles contained in the statute. They must treat every violation by party members of the principles of socialist justice and of ethical and moral norms with particular severity. It is necessary to firmly rid the party of people of ideologically alien ideas, opportunists, careerists and all those who find themselves in the party's ranks by chance.

2. It is essential to better coordinate cadre decisions with the sum total of the party control commissions' control and judicial activities. This demands more effective cooperation with party cells in this sphere.

3. Party control commissions should take part in combating the following more systematically than ever before: uneconomical management, waste, incompetence as well as routinism, taking the easy way out and bureaucracy. All these things make it difficult for the country to emerge from the economic crisis. In this context, it is necessary to step up preventive and training activity with the party aktivs responsible for the correct implementation of economic reform.

4. The systematic elimination of everything that has a negative influence on the social climate and relations among people in plants and offices. For this purpose, party control commissions should make more scrupulous use of and react more quickly and effectively to the directions, conclusions and decisions issued by bodies or state control. Decisions made in these matters should be publicized in internal party bulletins and in the mass media. It is necessary to deal particularly harshly with the suppression of criticism raised by party members and nonparty citizens.

5. Party control commissions should carefully listen to working people's opinions expressed in letters and complaints reaching party cells and party control commissions. They should be closely examined and replies given to interested parties on how they are being dealt with. Party sanctions and severe public censure should be applied by the party control commissions to any insensitivity displayed toward justified demands and comments.

6. Improving their control and judicial activity, party control commissions should act more closely with primary party organizations by seeking their opinions and rendering them maximum assistance in combating any deviation from the statute. This would serve to strengthen the educational function of the primary party organizations.

7. Further developing ideological and political education among party control commission members and, in particular, deepening their knowledge of world affairs and of the statute and regulations of the Central Party Control Commission should be regarded as an important condition for improving both the judicial activity and the control and preventive activity of party control commissions. In addition, party and control commission members should take part in ideological and political training organized by party cells.

8. The Sixth Central Party Control Commission Plenum will obligate party control commissions at all levels to take part in the coming PZPR accountability campaign.

Party control commissions should present the accountability conferences with reports on the results of their work up to now in the light of the current political situation in the country. The reports should contain the conclusions they have reached on how to eliminate all unfavorable signs occuring in the attitudes of party members and in internal party life. In addition, they should express their opinion on the way party resolutions and conclusions are being implemented.

9. The Sixth Central Party Control Commission Plenum recommends that party control commissions at all levels hold their meetings in the final quarter of this year before the accountability conferences take place in order to evaluate their work and establish their goals, taking into account the conditions existing in their own milieu and the current tasks facing the entire party.

[Signed] The Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Party Control Commission

Party Tasks Noted

AU131501 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 82 pp 1,2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "The Sixth Plenum of the Central Party Control Commission -- Party Control Should Mean Help"]

[Excerpt] The task of control is not so much to catch and unmask the guilty as to help in overcoming difficulties and to prevent irregularities.

This sentence taken from a report of the commission presidium inspired the discussion at the 6 October Sixth Plenum of the Central Party Control Commission.

The plenum, which was attended by Miroslaw Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, was chaired by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

The plenum's main subject was the tasks of the control commission against the background of the country's political situation. The presidium's report was devoted to these tasks.

The report stressed that all party control commissions must without exception commit themselves with an even greater militancy to consistently implementing the ninth congress resolutions and Central Committee decisions, in view of the fact that the party is facing difficult tasks in the struggle against the enemies of socialism, who are still holding out, and in solving many worrisome social and economic problems.

Every party member, without exception, must be absolutely aware of the fact that the present highest criterion of party integrity is the exemplary fulfillment of one's occupational and social duties and an uncompromising struggle against manifestations of evil and against various bad practices and habits, especially those that hinder the correct development of people-to-people relations. The genuine observance of the principles of social justice will depend on how far party members and all working people are determined to resolutely respond to every transgression in this regard. This is the key condition for the entire party's regaining society's trust.

Another condition for regaining society's trust is to boldly respond to the irresponsible social and political behavior of the people who, succumbing to the propaganda demagogy of the enemies of socialism, disturb social peace. It is true that party members are in a minority in relation to the employees in production enterprises and institutions, but they are certainly in a majority in relation to the political adversaries, who are noisy and more impudent in their activities, especially when they encounter no resolute resistance. It is necessary to call them to order in an organized, wise and resolute manner, to boldly polemize with their views and to unmask their falsehoods and hypocrisy.

Party control commissions must display exceptional vigilance and integrity in caring for the moral purity of party ranks. This is the duty of the entire party, of course. Members of party control commissions must respond in good time to every violation of the norms of ethics. What we need in this regard is not occasional surges of activity, but unceasing and consistent work at all levels. Party and social criticism are unique methods in combating various deformations. Unfortunately, those who are criticized do not pay much heed to criticism and do not always draw constructive conclusions from it. What is worse, those who criticize are at times subjected to various forms of harassment. Severe party sanctions should be applied against those who reject criticism.

Actively and consistently implementing party resolutions can be effected only on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist unity of the views held by PZPR members on basic issues. Guarding this unity as the apple of one's eye is one of the main tasks of party control commissions. Life has proved that a lack of unity of views on issues of basic significance for the party discourages unity of action. Free exchanges and even clashes of views are a must, but this has nothing to do with the simplified and apparently attractive slogans covering up definite concepts that are against the ideological and statutory organizational principles of the party. The ideological confusion that to a great extent stems from a shallow knowledge of Marxism-Leninism is a crucial weakness of a number of party echelons. The defects in this regard help hinder the activation of the party in its struggle against the class enemy, especially under conditions when here and there people forget or even consciously ignore the class nature of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of the party.

This poses tasks connected with the need to more rapidly restore the correct contents of the notion of socialism and Marxism-Leninism in party activity. Activities in the field of ideology and world outlook in party ranks should be intensified through much more profound and consistent efforts during party training and at meetings of primary party organizations and through publishing efforts.

We should bear in mind that the threat posed to the political-ideological purity of party ranks by the champions of opportunist-reformist orientation has not been eliminated once and for all. Those who profess these views are now more cautious and take greater care to camouflage their activities.

The propagation of the views that try to deny the achievements of the genuinely revolutionary stream in the history of our party and to glorify the supposed merits of the reformist or openly nationalistic and anti-Soviet groups has also wrought much damage. Every attempt was made to violate the correct proportions between what is universal and what is really national in socialist building. The purpose of this was to question almost entirely the applicability in Polish conditions of the positive experience gained by socialist countries. It is possible to list more such attempts to blur the Marxist-Leninist identity of the party and to prove its history false. No doubt these attempts have left their traces on the ideological-political process and in some cases on the organizational consolidation of the PZPR, although it is an indisputable fact that the party is gradually gaining strength. There can be no compromise with those who advocate the weakening of the party's ideological identity.

Party control commissions have their share in strengthening the unity of the PZPR. It is enough to mention in this connection that a number of persons representing rightist-opportunist orientations have been removed from the party.

The decision of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum to dissolve various nonstatutory structures such as horizontal structures, forums, seminars and clubs active outside of the party levels was correct. Today we have no time to argue about who is more leftist and patriotic in the party. Our task today is to unite all the patriotic forces of the Polish leftwing to struggle against the open or camouflaged enemies of socialism.

The party is for an agreement with all the genuinely patriotic forces of the people, but, at the same time, it is determined to wage an implacable struggle against those who, attacking the foundations of socialism, are ready to cancel our social changes and to threaten Poland's national and state interests.

All party members should be particularly vigilant, militant and principled in their actions to overcome our crisis. The point is that we should act resolutely and militantly in the present ideological-political struggle and should do whatever may weaken the activity of the enemies of socialism and help the consolidation of the party and of all progressive social forces.

Speaking during the discussion, M. Milewski stressed that the workers' party must always be open vis-a-vis the people, even under the most difficult conditions, and that every repressive action [wszelska dzialalnosc represyjna] taken by the people's government must be based on the rule of law. This is the road chosen by the ninth party congress. All party ranks should know what this road is all about. Their knowledge should be promoted among other ways, by the activities of the control commissions, by the justice and objectivity of their evaluations and by their refusal to give in to any pressure. M. Milewski thanked the members of the Central Party Control Commission for precisely following these principles in their very difficult work and stressed that this was their very valuable assistance to party echelons and their contribution to consolidating the party and the purity of its ranks.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON HARVEST, FOOD SUPPLY

PM081411 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki by Jerzy Olbrycht -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] How is this year's harvest rated and what, in consequence, are the prospects for the population's food supply?

[Answer] The grain harvest and grain yields per hectare are slightly higher than last year. The grain crop obtained is estimated at about 21 million tons, that is, over 1 million tons more than last year. This will not, however, meet the demand, which is for 25-26 million tons, and so the ministry is putting in an application for the purchase of 4 to 5 million tons of grain and fodder abroad, as this is above all vitally necessary in order to maintain our livestock.

[Question] What is the quality of the harvested grain?

[Answer] On the whole the harvested grain is dry and of a high grade, containing sufficient gluten, which should improve the quality of flour and bread. Also the straw has a higher nutritional value, which is important for animal husbandry because it can be used as a fodder supplement in the winter and early spring, particularly as this year's harvest of fodder crops was lower than last year's.

[Question] It appears that the rape harvest has not been too good. What does this mean for oil production?

[Answer] That is correct. The rape was harvested from a smaller acreage than last year. It was necessary to plow under some 100,000 hectares, and only 415,000 tons were procured, considerably below the demand. Hence the necessity to purchase 30,000 tons of soybeans from abroad -- soybeans were chosen because, in addition to the soil, they offer valuable fodder after the oil has been extracted.

[Question] What about potatoes? The news is alarming.

[Answer] Owing to the prolonged drought the potato crop is expected to be more than 20 percent lower than last year -- in some regions even some 50 percent lower -- hence the alarm. But the quality of the potatoes being gathered now is significantly better than last year. Therefore, storage losses should not be as severe as in previous years. We must, however, reckon on crops being lower by some 8-11 million tons compared with last year. There will be enough for human consumption, as it will be necessary to buy 1.2 million tons in the fall, but the likely consequences of the lower potato harvest for pig production gives rise to some concern. We are already observing a drop in the numbers of sows, especially those in farrow, and in the prices of suckling pigs.

[Question] What is the ministry's reaction to this?

[Answer] The poor potato harvest has caused a sudden rise in the price of potatoes, and they were procured at so-called agreed prices [ceny umowne], which reached Z1,800 per 100 kg. For the sake of protecting the consumers, and the pig producers, the government decided to introduce regulated prices [ceny regulowane] for potatoes destined for consumption, ranging between Z900 and Z1,000 per 100 kg from September through 10 October, and after that lower by Z100 respectively.

[Question] There are indications that this has checked the procurement.

[Answer] There was a moment of shock caused by the price changes, but already the procurement of potatoes is returning to normal. The prices are still very high.

[Question] What else is being done to counteract the drop in livestock production in view of the simultaneous drop in fodder crop production and the smaller stocks of bulk feeds?

[Answer] The ministry has managed to find a certain quantity of fodder concentrates which from 1 October will be allocated for feeding the sows bred for stock-raising and for suckling pig production. As regards cattle stocks, the dairy cooperatives grant credits to farmers for the purchase of heifers. We are hoping that these and other measures -- including, for instance, setting up a central reserve stock of dry beet pulp and molasses, and the more economical utilization of animal feeds -- will enable us to ensure the maintenance of the basic livestock herd.

[Question] Let us move on to the prospects for the production of food for the population. What about the meat situation?

[Answer] At the moment the procurement of livestock is running according to plan and, when supplemented by our cold storage reserves, the supply fully covers the overall ration card entitlement. The supply structure has, however, been changed. There is more beef and less pork, and we must be prepared for this situation to last for a long time to come. In any case, despite the fact that the feed situation is none too good, no significant decrease in procurement or change in the rationaing system is expected this year.

[Question] And next year?

[Answer] The greatest difficulties may occur in the first half of the year, when our cold storage reserves decline and procurement falls. In anticipation of this the government is now fostering a number of schemes aimed at launching farm poultry and pork production based on individual separate agreements with foreign firms. Attempts are also being made to buy poultry abroad in exchange for our exported beef, as the latter is less readily consumed here, and the price rates for such transactions are advantageous. All that, in addition to the farmers' own endeavors to stock up fodder and use it rationally, should ensure that there is enough meat to cover the total ration card entitlement for the whole of 1983 at an unchanged level.

[Question] Farmers and scientists say that a large proportion of crops this year was eaten by pests because there was a lack of crop pesticides. What will the situation be next year?

[Answer] The ministry has already requested the allocation of $40 million to purchase pesticides, as this type of expenditure is essential if we are to meet the demand for pesticides for the coming year. I cannot as yet say whether we are going to get such a large amount in hard currency.

[Question] Can we also count on some improvement in the supply to agriculture of other means of production manufactured by industry?

[Answer] The chemical industry forecasts that the supply of mineral fertilizers, particularly nitrogenous fertilizers, will not be any lower next year. The machine-building industry has promised larger supplies of machines and spare parts, and also an improvement in their quality, which recently has fallen considerably, reaching a scandalous low with the production of the defective sheafbinders. Protective clothing is being distributed at this moment -- this includes rubber boots, whose acute shortage we are unable to rectify, although a just distribution system ought to make the situation a little easier.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE, DEBT REPAYMENT

LD082038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Report by Anna Andrzejewska]

[Text] At a press conference at the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today, journalists were informed about the foreign trade situation.

After the conference I asked Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Dorosz to speak to us.

[Begin recording] [Question] We are starting to sell more and more raw materials abroad, including coal, but we are still not exporting a great many industrial or processed goods.

[Answer] It is difficult to say that [word indistinct] dynamics of export is exclusively a result of increased exports of raw materials. True, thanks primarily to increased coal production and to the fact that we have maintained or increased production of some other raw materials, our possibilities in this area have increased. But I would also like to stress that some effort has also been made by the electrical machines industry; the export of this industry's products is shaping up favorably -- better in relation to the socialist countries, but also not too badly with respect to capitalist countries.

[Question] What about imports, minister?

[Answer] Where imports are concerned, the situation gives less room for optimism. Imports from capitalist countries have dropped quite significantly. They were almost 30 percent lower than in the same period last year.

[Question] Can we manage for many years at this level of imports?

[Answer] True, during the last year or so, the almost dramatic drop in the level of imports from capitalist countries has been an extremely critical matter for our economy. This had to influence our productive capacities; it has undoubtedly caused limits in production, supplies to the market, and export supplies. It seems to me that the hypothesis behind your question -- that development and stimulation of the economy are not possible without increased imports -- is correct. I also share this view. The economy must be supplied with annually increasing supplies of goods, (?including) goods from capitalist countries.

Solution of this question depends on two factors: on increasing exports -- first, this, of course, depends on our ability to increase production in the country in general, and second, on resolving the problem of the country's debts, because [words indistinct] we will always have to designate some portion for servicing the debts. What matters is to make this part as small as possible.

[Question] Are we servicing these debts at the moment? Or are we only [words indistinct]? Let us begin with the socialist countries. Our debts to socialist countries have dropped considerably.

[Answer] The level of debts to socialist countries is certainly not very high. It is made up of short-term credits provided for us by the bank that settles the foreign trade turnover -- the International Bank of Economic Cooperation. Poland settles its debts with this bank on time and without problems. Where the remaining...

[Question -- interrupting] Which socialist countries do we owe money? Only Cuba owes us a little money.

[Answer] We settle in multilateral clearing, and our debt is not to individual countries but to the bank. The remaining part of our debts, at any rate the dominant one in the socialist countries, is our debt to the Soviet Union. No special problems are envisaged in servicing this debt.

[Question] The problem of income remains.

[Answer] Of course, we are servicing the long-term debts; we are paying the interest.

[Question] Only interest?

[Answer] Only interest. Whereas, where medium- and long-term debts are concerned, we have lost the ability to meet our obligations in 1981. In 1981 we signed agreements with governments and with private banks. We are servicing the agreements made with the banks.

[Question] What chances do we have of buying grain from France and Canada?

[Answer] Judging by the latest information which has reached us, not very good. Both the French and the Canadians refuse to undertake talks on the subject of either reactivating or renewing the active contracts within the framework of which we have bought grain on credit.

[Question] Are we looking for new markets, or is this a lost cause?

[Answer] I think the grain must be bought some time. We can buy the grain in many countries. We are thinking of going beyond the traditional purchase markets.

[Question] Thank you for the talk, minister.

[Answer] Thank you. [end recording]

RESERVIST DESCRIBES LAX ARMY DISCIPLINE

PM131541 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Eyewitness Account of Solidarity Member in the Army"]

[Text] Since the introduction of martial law, many reservists have been regularly called up to serve in the army for periods of varying length. In civilian life many of them are Solidarity members, and the trade union's clandestine pamphlets have thus been able to start publishing eyewitness accounts of the atmosphere prevailing in the army and on the way in which these periods of service operate. For example, in its seventh edition at the end of July, the Gdansk pamphlet reported on the very harsh regime to which the reservists in that region are apparently subjected, and stated that they were never trained in the handling of arms. WAR WEEKLY, one of the two regular pamphlets published in Warsaw, recently carried an account which we are reprinting below, and which paints a picture of a great relaxation of discipline in some units. The account is obviously subjective and cannot permit any generalization.

"I am a reservist. At the beginning of July I received the order at night to rejoin my unit immediately....

"From the start we were warned: 'Do not regard yourselves as reservists, but as conscripts.' There were around 400 of us, mostly workers and Solidarity members. In my company, for instance, only 2 out of 90 people belonged to the branch trade unions. The program comprised the organization of guard duty, military regulations and political education. I prefer not to talk about the guard duty because that is a military secret. But, on the other hand, it must be said that they tried to convince us that Solidarity very frequently perpetrated attacks. We were even told that the military patrols never returned to the unit without casualties. We received those warnings with laughter....

"Moreover, there was a great deal of laughter and joking during the political education classes. The first was conducted by somebody from Warsaw University, somebody who had been mobilized. He announced that his class would relate to the causes of the crisis in the Polish People's Republic, but the poor man was never able to explain them to us because for the first hour we asked that as soldiers, our own supply problems be solved.

During the second hour we told him what we thought the causes of this crisis were. Finally a colleague stood up and said: 'And, above all, do not think that I am going to shoot workers even if I am ordered to. I will turn around and smash your face.... Do not count on the reservists!'

They sent somebody else for the next class. The subject of the class was to be: 'What did martial law save us from? But the young sub-lieutenant who was to explain that to us made things clear from the start: 'You are workers; you know what is happening better than I do. And, moreover, we talk about the same things as you over a bottle of vodka.' The atmosphere immediately became friendly and, moreover, there was an atmosphere of solidarity in the unit throughout my stay.

"For example, we cooperated to make the command's life impossible. The first action of that type was the battle to obtain tennis shoes and razors. The 'tennis shoe' action, over which we threatened not to obey orders, was crowned with success after 4 days. On the other hand we lost the razor battle: We were only given razor blades."

A Company of Distressed People

"We had a little more luck in the battle for exemption from service. Each of us, with or without a pretext, went to the commander and complained that he had been mobilized by mistake. A whole company of distressed people was knocking on his door. He finally decided that a committee would be given the job of deciding who could complain. At that point there was an increase in the number of cases of insubordination to force the commission to give in. The reactions were very varied but we were not punished. That was perhaps because several of us had families to look after or were storekeepers who had...left the keys to the store at home....

"We also staged a 'clandestine press' action. We only had very few copies of that press (WAR WEEKLY, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, TO BE CONTINUED, NEWS, GLOS WOLNEGO ROBOTNIKA). There was a fierce struggle to obtain copies. Eventually we obtained permission for the clandestine press to be read aloud in the meeting hall and everybody was happy.

"That attack on 'army morale' was, of course, blatant, but the command did not react -- perhaps because it did not want to. In a conversation with ordinary soldiers, the unit commander said that if the workers stood firm as they have hitherto done, they would win because 'the leadership in our country does not have the least idea of what to do.'"

WARSAW NOTES SHORTFALLS IN STEEL PRODUCTION

LD112206 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The first 10 days of October passed. The work forces of the steelworks have not fulfilled the planned tasks in full. Less pig iron and steel was produced than planned. Meanwhile, the planned production of rolled steel products fell short by 2,500 tons. The main reason for this state of affairs are: the lack of railway cars to take away the completed metallurgical products, which holds up production, and the cadre shortages.

Today we visited the Jednosc Steelworks in Siemianowice Slaskie. During the first shift 130 tons of steel and 80 kms of pipes were produced. Here, too, the cadre shortage is felt. If it were possible to ensure that there was a man at every work position, seven melts instead of just six, could be completed during a shift.

Action is being taken to increase production within the existing employment conditions. Among other things, new principles for rewarding work productivity from the motivation fund are being introduced.

U.S. DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY ENDS VISIT

AU122038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- On October 11 and 12, Frank Carlucci, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, visited Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

Frank Carlucci called on Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, and on Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks conducted on the occasion, reference was made to the good relations of collaboration between Romania and the United States. The conviction was expressed that they would further develop on the basis of the understandings reached during the Romanian-U.S. summit dialogue. International questions of mutual interest were also approached.

The interviews and talks were attended by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defence and by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

ROMANIAN-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU091916 Bucharest AGERPRES IN English 1838 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/10/1982 -- As part of the economic events occasioned by TIB'82 [Bucharest International Fair], import-export and cooperation contracts were concluded at the USSR pavilion on October 9 between the Romanian "metalimport-export" foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet "V.O. Promsivioimport" enterprise for this year and for the future.

The documents were signed by Constantin Ghita, general manager of the "Metalimportexport" enterprise, and by A.N. Shibanov, commercial representative of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest.

Attending were Ion Stoian and Nicolae Andrei, deputy ministers of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, Gheorghe Deliu, deputy minister of the metallurgical industry, and by Romanian experts.

Present were Bruno Eduardovich Saul, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

PRC JUSTICE MINISTER LIU FUZHI VISITS 7-13 OCT

Received by Dascalescu

AU121300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- On Tuesday October 12, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice of the People's Republic of China, now on a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

During the talks reference was made to the good relations established between Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Romanian people and the Chinese people, with emphasis on the continuously ascending course of those relations, in keeping with the decisions made and understandings reached at top level.

Stress was also laid on the contribution the mutual visits of delegation could have to deepening the collaboration between the two friendly countries and peoples. Aspects were approached of the activity of the improvement of legislation in various domains of the socioeconomic life in the two countries.

Gheorghe Chivulescu, Romanian minister of justice, attended.

Talks With Justice Officials

AU132004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/10/1982 -- A delegation of lawyers from the People's Republic of China led by the minister of justice, Liu Fuzhi, visited Romania over October 7-13.

The delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Justice, the Procurator's Office, the Supreme Court, the Lawyers' Association, as well as at the Lawyers' Association in Prahova, Brasov, Dimbovita and Calarasi Counties. During the interviews aspects were approached regarding the organization and functioning of the judiciary system, of the activity of preventing anti-social deeds and of popularizing laws, of developing and strengthening socialist legality in the two countries. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the common wish to intensify the exchange of experience in the legal field.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SOELLE VISITS

Talks With Dascalescu

AU122056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- On October 12, in the afternoon, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, who visits Romania at head of an economic delegation.

During the interview the sides brought to the fore the good relations of friendship and economic collaboration established between Romania and the GDR, highlighting their good development, in tune with the decisions and understandings reached during the interviews and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. The sides also singled out the wide possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for expanding and diversifying the economic cooperation, for amplifying the cooperation in production and the trade exchanges.

Received by Constantin

AU122057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- Bucharest hosted working meetings between Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic.

During the interviews the sides looked into the present stage of the economic collaboration between Romania and the GDR and analysed ways and means meant to result in an amplication and deepening of the bilateral relations in the economic, technical, scientific domains, in the field of cooperation and specialization in production as also of the mutual exchanges of goods, to the interest of both countries and peoples.

The economic delegation of the GDR conducted talks also with Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building, and visited economic units in the capital city, as also certain pavilions.

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV COMMISSION STARTS SESSION

AU132002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/10/1982 -- On October 13 proceedings opened, in Bucharest, of the 13th session of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint commission on economic collaboration.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and the Yugoslav delegation by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

The two delegations analyse, in the spirit of the decisions and orientations established during the summit interviews and talks, the present stage of the relations of economic, technical and scientific collaboration as also of the trade exchanges between the two neighbour, friendly countries, new ways and measures for amplifying and diversifying the bilateral cooperation on multiple planes, for expanding the specialization in production to the interest of progress and socialist construction in the two countries.

JAPANESE CORPORATION EXECUTIVE MEETS OFFICIALS

Received by Ceausescu

AU082028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/10/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 8 Yohei Mimura, president of the Japanese "Mitsubishi" firm, who paid a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania. During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere reference was made to the fine relations established between Romania and Japan. In that framework, questions were discussed concerning the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romanian relevant enterprises and the Japanese firm. Aspects of the current world economic situation were also approached.

Talks With Constantin

AU082026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/10/1982 -- The delegation of the Japanese Mitsubishi firm led by Yohei Mimura, president of the firm, now in Romania to participate in the Bucharest International Fair, were received by Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania on October 8. During the interview, questions were approached related to the development of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and the Mitsubishi firm in domains of joint interest, third markets included.

ANDREI RECEIVES VENEZUELAN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU112034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1982 -- On October 11 Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Sebastian Alegrett, president of the Foreign Trade Institute of Venezuela, chairman for Venezuela in the Romanian-Venezuelan joint commission on economic, technical and scientific cooperation. On the occasion the sides tackled problems related to the cooperation between the two countries and aspects of the international situation.

GIOSAN RECEIVES PERUVIAN POLITICIAN 13 OCT

AU132003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/10/1982 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview on Wednesday, October 13, with Armando Villaneuva del Campo, leader of the American Revolutionary People's Alliance (APRA) of Peru, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the talk conducted on the occasion the positive course was highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Peru with emphasis on the contribution the two countries' parliaments and parliamentarians can make to the expansion and diversifying of those relations. At the same time, aspects were approached of the international political life and the need was stressed for intensified efforts on the part of all states, parliaments and all progressive forces for the establishment of a climate of understanding security and peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU MEETS DEPARTING MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU112032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1982 -- On October 11 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mohamed Ould Ahemdou Salem, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on a farewell visit paid at the conclusion of his Romanian mission.

The talks held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SHARE PURCHASE BILL SUBMITTED FOR DEBATE

AU121132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 12 Oct 82

["The Romanian Working People's Social Share in the Economic Development Fund" -- AGERPRES headline; a bill adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 7-8 October]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- The bill on the setting up of the economic development fund also through the social shares held by the working people in state economic units was released in Bucharest and submitted for public debate.

This normative act highlights that in the development stage Romania is traversing, the working people, in their capacity as owners of the means of production, producers and beneficiaries of the whole national wealth, shall assume, directly and to a larger extent, the responsibility of appropriately administering the part of the national wealth entrusted to them, take active part in most efficiently administering the unit's patrimony, in unning and developing the whole economic activity.

In that framework, the bill shows, the ensurance of a closer link between each working man and the unit in which he carries on his activity, as well as the granting of more marked incentives so that the units' personnel should score better economic results, call for the institution of the working people's right to contribute money, in the form of social shares, to the development of the productive fixed assets and obtain, according to their contributions, an additional income from profits.

The document envisages that the working people in state economic units may own, as a social share, part of the fixed assets administered by the units.

In keeping with the value of the social share held the working people benefit, under the law, from additional incomes other than the remuneration received for the work done.

The social share held by each working man is obtained through money contributions to the economic development fund of the respective unit, the overall amount of money being not larger than 30 percent of the value of the unit's fixed assets. The social share held by each working man shall not be more than 50,000 lei or less than 10,000 lei over the whole period of his activity.

The working people contributing money in the form of social shares to units other than those where they carry on their activity are entitled to attend the general meetings of the working people, support the activity of the collective management bodies and make proposals in connection with the growth of the economic efficiency of the whole activity.

The working people's contributions, through social shares, to the unit's development fund are made on the basis of their free consent, expressed in written form.

The amounts of money the working people contribute in the form of social shares, to the economic development fund, can be used, on the basis of the decisions made by the working people's general meetings, for the realization, according to the provisions of the law, of productive investments with immediate effects on production and the rise in the unit's incomes and profits.

In exceptional cases the amounts contributed as social shares may be used, to the extent to which they are available and with the approval of the general meetings, to finance current assets.

A charter on the new normative act contains provisions regulating the volume of contributions and their payment (in equal or differentiated installments, monthly, at different intervals or integrally) according to the option of the person who contributed the money and to the amount of his incomes.

The document shows that the working people's contributions, as social shares, are made over a period of at least five years, after which if the person who contributed the money so requests the social share is returned to him either integrally or in a phased-out fashion over a period of two to five years according to the decisions made by the working people's general meetings. The integral return of the money contributed to the setting up of the social share is guaranteed.

For the amounts of money contributed as social shares the working people benefit, at the end of each year, from an income computed on the basis of the total amount of money contributed until the respective date which is paid from the profits of the unit.

The annual income of the working people is of six percent computed on the basis of the total amount of the contributions in case the units realize the planned profits. In case planned profits are exceeded the annual income may be of up to eight percent. When the units fail to realize the planned profits the working people are guaranteed an annual income of five percent, according to the amounts of money contributed as social shares, which is paid, at the end of the year from the profits obtained or from revenues, as the case may be. The income obtained by the working people for the social shares contributed are tax-free.

The bill stipulates that the amounts of money the working people contribute as social shares cannot be transmitting to other people and can be impugned only for retrieving the damage done to the public property through offences.

According to the present law, the persons who maintain their social shares after retirement shall benefit integrally from the incomes they are entitled to for the amounts contributed.

The contributions made as social shares can be transmitted by right of succession, according to the law, on which case the heirs can claim the return of the amounts, the bill shows.

SUPPLY COORDINATION COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU130846 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, the council for coordinating and guiding the activity of providing supplies and services to the people held a plenum today in Bucharest. Leading cadres of ministries and other central institutions with tasks in this field, chairmen of county supply councils, vice chairmen of county people's councils, and experts in industry, agriculture, trade, tourism, services and other branches participated in the meeting.

The plenum discussed measures required to implement the program recently endorsed by the party Central Committee plenum on fulfilling self-management and self-supply tasks in order to meet requirements of staples and industrial consumer goods during the current quarter and in the first quarter of 1983. The plenum gave priority to measures to fulfill programs drafted at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendation to improve staple supplies to the people, open new markets and shops and develop existing ones. The council also examined measures designed to transfer the entire vegetable and fruit retail network from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry to the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

The plenum's agenda also included programs of measures to increase the economic efficiency of tourism in 1983 and a report on the implementation of the special program to expand services to the people in 1981 and the first 9 months of 1982.

Pointing out achievements attained thus far in regional self-management and self-supply as well as shortcomings in the activity of certain ministries and economic organizations that also contribute to producing and selling consumer goods, the speakers made numerous concrete proposals to improve supplies to the people and to develop tourism and services and their quality. In view of the good crops of grain, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit, the speakers said that there are better opportunities this year to meet the people's requirements, since the autumn-winter supply program provides for supplementary staple quantitites.

BRIEFS

WHO OFFICIAL RECEIVED -- Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1982 -- Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on October 5 Leo Kaprio, director of the WHO regional office for Europe, now on a visit to Romania. Aspects were discussed on the occasion of the collaboration between Romania and the WHO, with emphasis on the existence of new possibilities for the further expansion and diversification of those cooperation in training medical staff in Romania, in capitalizing, to a greater extent, the experience of Romanian specialists in providing for medical assistance in various regions of the world, in delivering Romanian medical apparatus and medicines abroad. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 Oct 82 AU]

DEEP-SEA DRILLING PLATFORM -- Bucharest AGERPRES 4/10/1982 -- On October 3, "Orizont - 1", Romania's second deep-sea drilling platform, left a special pier of Constanta harbor, heading for a location on the Romanian side of the continental shelf, in the Black Sea. The "Orizont" platforms have been designed to operate in seas with waves of up to 12m and wind speeds up to 161 km per hour. All the systems, pieces of equipment, installations and the areas where they have been set have been provided with blastproof, fireproof equipment and also with warning systems. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Oct 82 AU]

CSSE INDUSTRY MINISTER -- Comrade Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry, on 2 October met with Miroslav Kapoun, CSSR minister of industry. During the ensuing talk, the sides examined new opportunities to increase goods exchange and expand cooperation in areas of common interest. During his visit to our country, the Czechoslovak guest also had talks at the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry and the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electro-Technology and Electronics. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

MOJSOV ENDS UN VISIT, MAKES DEPARTING REMARKS

LD101000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, left New York late last night after a 2-week stay. Immediately before his departure, the federal secretary gave a statement to TANJUG on his assessment of the general debate at the UN General Assembly and the results of ministerial meetings of the nonaligned and of the Group of 77 which he also attended.

"The general debate which is still being held in the world assembly, Lazar Mojsov said, is characterized mainly by the fact that all participants, regardless of whether they belong to blocs or the large group of nonaligned countries, are expressing great concern at the current deterioration of the world situation in all spheres of international relations.

"The most serious thing, however, is that the start of this 37th session of the General Assembly took place under the deep psychological influence of the events in Lebanon and the massacre in Beirut. In no way can one yet overcome that serious and painful impression that all this could happen with the United Nations on the sidelines and unable to do anything to prevent this aggression of terrible dimensions which Israel is carrying out against Lebanon, and in particular against the Palestinians."

The federal secretary then noted that just now news is arriving of continued persecution and imprisonment of Palestinians. He added that "there are still many uncertainties in relation to the Lebanese situation, while the United Nations expresses only concern, horror and nothing more." In this connection Mojsov pointed to a topic which has started to dominate the General Assembly and deserves great attention.

"This is the question of the role and place of the United Nations at present in international relations, and of what should be done to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to raise its reputation in the world to a level which the world organization deserves. In many speeches various measures were proposed in order to place more emphasis on this role of the United Nations, not only verbally but also actively.

In coming days and weeks, when the general debate ends, there will be certain difficulties in the work of this General Assembly. The source of these difficulties lies in the great confrontations and aggressive actions in the world. There may be many confrontations about individual crisis flashpoints in the world, primarily, about Israel's aggression," the federal secretary stated.

He warned that unless Israel withdraws its troops quickly and in good time from Lebanon and unless the situation in Lebanon is sorted out, Israel will be subjected to even harsher criticism and proposals for various measures against it.

However, favorable conditions exist for an increased awareness about this, and there is a need to strengthen the role of the United Nations and its effectiveness in the struggle to implement resolutions, particularly those of the Security Council. There are also grounds for optimism in the strengthening of some organizations and movements, above all the Nonaligned Movement, in seeking answers to the challenges raised by the contemporary situation.

In this connection, the federal secretary said: "Just now a ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries is taking place to formalize the new consensus which has already been reached in the Nonaligned Movement that the seventh summit should be held in New Delhi instead of in Baghdad. There is already an atmosphere of preparation and of the desire for this summit to be the most successful in the development of the Nonaligned Movement.

India is expected by everyone not only to organize this meeting but also to advocate a strengthening of the role of the nonaligned countries in contemporary international relations which, on the basic principles of nonaligned policy, will call for greater activity by nonaligned countries in dialogue and negotiations to solve many conflict situations in a peaceful way."

The Group of 77 meeting held recently, adopted a significant declaration on the current very bad economic situation in the world which affects the developing countries most seriously. The Group of 77 covers more than 120 developing countries.

In this connection, the federal secretary emphasized at the end of his statement to TANJUG that this declaration again expresses the desire and conviction that all developing countries in the United Nations and outside it in other world forums, such as the UNCTAD conference next year in Belgrade, will advocate paying full attention to problems of development and to the elimination of all difficulties up to now which have caused such a deterioration in the position of all the developing countries.

During his stay in New York, the Yugoslav foreign minister spoke in the general debate at the world assembly, presenting the SFRY's views on the current state of international relations, he also spoke at ministerial meetings of the nonaligned and of the Group of 77.

The federal secretary also addressed the U.S. Institute for East-West Relations and presented the views of nonaligned self-management and Socialist Yugoslavia on these relations. At a meeting with the Yugoslav collective in New York he spoke about the situation in our country and stabilization measures which are being taken.

Apart from attending many diplomatic meetings, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also had separate talks with foreign ministers and heads of delegations of more than 40 countries, as well as with high-ranking officials of the world organization, during his [word indistinct] 2-week stay.

MOJSOV RECEIVES UN NUCLEAR AGENCY OFFICIAL

LD132328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov today received the general secretary of the U.N. conference on promoting international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Amrik Mehta. In the ensuing talk Mehta, who is currently in Yugoslavia, and Mojsov discussed preparations to date for the above important conference and activities to be undertaken with the aim of ensuring the successful outcome of the conference.

LCY's VIDIC MEETS WITH CHINESE AMBASSADOR

LD121254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today received the PRC ambassador to the SFRY, Peng Guangwei. In the conversation held during their meeting reference was made to the continued promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC. Vidic informed the ambassador about the current activities of the LCY.

RIBICIC CONFERS WITH BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI

LD081730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 8 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic and member of the Bulgarian Communisty Party Central Committee Politbureau Pencho Kubadinski noted here today (Friday) that Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation is producing significant results in many fields. At the same time, they expressed the two countries' readiness to continue promoting bilateral relations.

Kubadinski is heading a delegation of the Bulgarian Father_and Front on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Ribicic and Kubadinski exchanged views on the economic situations in the two countries and their inter-party cooperation, discussing some current international questions, especially the situations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, Ribicic and Kubadinski pointed out the worldwide significance of (?the role of) the movement and policy of nonalignment.

NEW SFRY ENVOY TO USSR MEETS WITH GROMYKO

LD122310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, October 12 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko Tuesday received newly-appointed Yugoslav Ambassador Milojko Drulovic, who presented to him a copy of his letters of credence.

In the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides stressed the wish for the further development and advancement of the existing friendly, comprehensive relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENCY SESSION DISCUSSES ENERGY, FINANCE

LD132306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- As reported, today during its third session in recent days, the SFRY Presidency discussed topical problems in the field of energy, foreign liquidity of Yugoslavia and credit-monetary policy in 1982 and 1983. SFRY Assembly President Raif Dizharevic; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; vice-presidents of the Federal Executive Council; federal secretaries of national defense, internal affairs, finance, foreign trade and market and general economic affairs; president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry and the governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, took part in the work of the Presidency, which was chaired by SFRY Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, vice-presidents and members of the Federal Executive Council and governor of the Yugoslav National Bank informed the Presidency about the (?proposed) measures and activities which are being taken to settle the situation in the field of energy and in the credit-monetary system and also to strengthen the foreign liquidity of our country.

The Presidency endorsed the actions and measures of the Federal Executive Council aimed at increasing saving and a more organized and rational use of all forms of energy. To do this the Presidency will work, together with all socio-political structures in the federation and in the republics and provinces, for agreements which are required to attain these measures and see that they are consistently carried out. The need was also stressed for the Federal Executive Council, together with Yugoslav electrical industry, to formulate as soon as possible, on the basis of jointly-established unified criteria, concrete measures to ensure a higher level of solidarity in electric energy savings at the Yugoslav federal level.

The Presidency believes that action must be taken at once to make more rational and reduced use of the cars in social ownership, to achieve strict respect for regulations and to ensure the use of socially owned cars exclusively for official purposes.

The Federal Executive Council assessments of the present state of our country's foreign liquidity and related developments through the end of this year and in 1983 were approved. The need was stressed to adopt as urgently as possible the supplementary economic measures and other concrete activities -- including coordination of the solutions in this area with the stands of the commission for economic stabilization -- to achieve a reversal in this area this year, and especially in 1983, to ensure our complete foreign liquidity and regular fulfillment of our economy's commitments to other countries. In the struggle for the foreign liquidity of our country we must orient ourselves even more resolutely on our own resources and rely on them, especially by increasing the inflow of foreign currency in all areas and by using it more rationally.

Having noted that increased exports to convertible areas and an increase on invisible foreign currency revenue in convertible foreign currency is the most important direction of activity to solve our accumulated problems in the payments and foreign currency balance sheet, it was stressed that concrete measures should be established as soon as possible at all levels, which will directly contribute to increased exports and non-commodity foreign currency income and to a more organized appearance of our economy on foreign markets. To achieve this, socio-political communities should provide greater support for the export efforts of the economy by giving priority to the supplies of production material and other necessary production export conditions. At the same time full support was given to all economizing measures involving foreign currency non-commodity spending and to resolute efforts to increase the material and foreign currency reserves of our country.

The Presidency endorsed the Federal Executive Council efforts to resolve the financing of social production. To eliminate the serious disruptions in financing production and in the function of credit-monetary system and to reduce the possibility of deficit financing, all environments and all levels of social organizations -- ranging from basic organizations of associated labor up to the federation -- should establish the actual state of affairs in this area and on this basis work out long-term programs for sorting out their financial operations.

These programs should be a component part of comprehensive economic stabilization programs and, in the period ahead, should secure changes in financial operations that will bridge the gap that has existed for many years between the establishment of unrealistic purchasing power and spending and realistic production and commodity supply opportunities. The implementation of these programs should start immediately with a proviso that efficient measures in the operations of the credit-monetary system and of the banks should prevent the formation of an excessive payment-capable demand.

Particular emphasis was laid on the need for a more successful functioning of the Yugoslav National Bank and of the national banks of the socialist republics and of the socialist autonomous provinces, in keeping with their constitutional and legal commitments, as institutions of monetary authority. The need to strengthen the responsibility of national and business banks was stressed whereby they will subordinate their credit-monetary operations to the requirements of the policy of economic stabilization.

The responsible organs in socio-political communities should, with appropriate support from socio-political organizations, resist more vigorously the pressures brought to bear on business banks and organizations of associated labor and, simultaneously, ensure the fullest possible social control of their financial operations. The Yugoslav Social Accountancy Service has a particular place and a responsibility in this respect. The Presidency particularly pointed out the great responsibility of workers and officials in the finance of self-management organizations and socio-political communities, in business banks and national banks, and especially in the Yugoslav National Bank, for the respect for the legality and for the implementation of the established objective of the jointly-agreed economic policy.

LCY'S VIDIC FETES SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU082031 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon, on the second day of his visit to Knjazevac commune, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke to the commune's economic and political aktiv on implementing the conclusions and views of the 12th LCY Congress. Brana Filipovic reports:

At the beginning of his speech, Dobrijoje Vidic mainly spoke on some specific examples of unity in the LCY and pointed out that because of the existing economic and other difficulties nearly all criticisms are addressed to the League of Communists as though the diverse system of socialist self-management did not exist, as he put it. Regardless of the historical role of the League of Communists, our television, radio and press also mostly report on the party whereas assemblies and other sociopolitical organizations are given a secondary place. Everyone must perform his share of tasks and assume his share of responsibility, for instance, for implementing the economic stabilization program. However, this does not imply that members of the League of Communists should not be in the front ranks of the struggle for a quicker economic and social development of the country, Dobrivoje Vidic said.

Speaking about certain difficulties of the self-managing socialist system, Dobrijoje Vidic said among other things:

[Begin recording] Our difficulties are not due to the system of socialist self-management, as some commentators now claim here and there: It is a fragmented system; there is no planning; look where we have come; the system does not function; it is not good to have a system of socialist self-management; and so forth. This is nonsense from the viewpoint of our revolution and from the viewpoint of the entire course of our development.

The system of socialist self-management has in fact opened to us the road of this rapid development of our Yugoslavia and enabled us not only to develop economically but also to develop a type of socialist society which is based on the highest concept of socialist humanism. It is precisely for this reason that I think that now we must devote even greater attention to the necessary association of labor and pooling of the means of work within the framework of the system of socialist self-management and to strengthening the material basis of associated labor, about which a great deal was said at the congress, in order to insure a fruther successful development of our system.

We must make correct decisions within the system of socialist self-management and in our assemblies to prevent bureaucratism as a category and as behavior and to increasingly reduce the areas of state intervention and statism in order thereby to strengthen the entire Yugoslav community and reduce the number of barriers within this community, to pull down the barriers which have been set up by particularism. [end recording]

Concluding his 2-hour speech, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, commented on the work of the highest party organs and expressed his agreement with the view that too many conclusions continue to be adopted, conclusions which subsequently are often not implemented. However, in the coming few years, the entire situation must change for the better. But this can only be achieved through specific and resolute actions.

CROATIAN LC DISCUSSES ACTION CONFERENCES

AU071648 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 82 p 6

[Milos Pribic Report]

[Excerpts] How to set up permanent forms of action operations by communists in working and composite organizations of associated labor and at the same time preserve the independence of the basic organizations of the League of Communists as the basic creators and protagonists of overall party activities? This was the subject of the talks which Mika Spiljak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists

of Croatia, recently held with the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists at Jugoturbina of Karlovac, as part of the broad preparations for the forthcoming Central Committee plenum in that republic.

With the statute changes adopted by the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia, the action conference of the League of Communists was set up as a permanent, and thus obligatory form of action operations by the communists within a work organization with several basic organizations of associated labor and basic organizations of the League of Communists. Judging by the statements and the feelings of those taking part in the Jugoturbina talks. This innovation has been received with approbation. After the abolition of the factory committees of the League of Communists 4 years ago -- a move designed to further democratize relations in the League of Communists by making the basic organizations of the League of Communists more independent and establishing their direct links with communal committees, which even now nobody disputes as such -- a vacuum arose in the communications between the party organizations within a collective.

Encapsulations

The direct links between the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the communal committees have proved to be tenuous on both sides and not efficient enough, especially when it is a matter of coordinating the activities among the basic organizations of the League of Communists. The consequence has been the well-known encapsulation of the party organizations of associated labor so that, as it was said in the talks, everybody "blew his own trumpet" paying little attention to the togetherness and the interests of the entire collective. In order to fill the vacuum arising with the abolition of the old organizational forms while the new ones were not yet established, so-called coordinators appeared in collectives with several basic organizations of the League of Communists, their role being to harmonize the work of party organizations. They were simply imposed by practice and they entered the organizational structures of party life through the back door, without any provisions of the statute. The reason for the existence of these "illegal bodies," as they are commonly called in Jugoturbina, boiled down to: better with them than without them.

The statute introduces the action conference as a permanent form of activity but it does not say how this provision is to be practically implemented. It is not stated in which way the presidium as a standing executive organ of an action conference is to be elected, who should serve on it and how long the term of office should last. This has caused a great variety of views ranging from the proposal that the presidium should be elected on the delegate principle with a term of 2 years, to the proposal that it should be composed of the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists who would enter the presidium automatically with the election of secretaries. It seems that the views according to which the executive organ of the conference should be composed of the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists are more numerous, for it is believed that this would ensure a better coordination of work of the party organizations.

Much more perplexity has been caused by the question of how to achieve the action organization of communists in the collectives which have work units in several communes. According to the production principle, it would be logical that they should be organized in action conferences of the League of Communists in given work organizations. To satisfy this principle would mean to seriously undermine the territorial principle of organization, which would be devoid of logic, and therefore this question remained open in the talks in Jugoturbina.

Alternatives

A very interesting discussion concerned the question of how the unity of action operations by communists should be established in a composite organization of associated labor. This question attracted attention, particularly since the statute gives no support to any kind of a permanent form of organization within composite organizations of associated labor, in contrast to work organizations, but the reasons for creating firmer action links are practically identical to those in work organizations. The question therefore arose of what should be done in this direction without violating the statute. The proposals boiled down to two alternatives. The first is that a coordination body composed of the presidents of the action conferences of the League of Communists in the work organizations be set up at the level of a composite organization of associated labor. This body would -- as has been the case -- prepare and conduct meetings of conferences devoted to specific problems from time to time and to consultations of communists on subjects of interest common to a composite work organization. According to the second alternative -- in essence a kind of relay race -- the presidium as a coordinating body would be elected at a session of a conference devoted to a specific problem. Its term of office would last until the next conference, which this body would prepare and to which it would submit a report on how the tasks adopted at the preceding conference were implemented. After which a new presidium would be elected.

Two observations of principle were heard in the discussion of this subject which met with the lively interest of those taking part: First, why the application of the statute was not examined in more detail before and during the congress instead of doing this now when the congress resolutions should be implemented; and second, why the organizational and action building of the League of Communists has been neglected for many years. It was assessed in the discussion that practice had shown some time ago that some of the present organizational forms were not efficient enough and have been changed.

At a time when it is thought that opportunism and passivity have crept into the League of Communists, one has good reason to ask whether the conclusions of the conference -- regardless of its being permanent or not -- will be more effective than the conclusions of the basic organizations of associated labor.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CUTS INVESTMENT SPENDING

AU091746 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 82 p 4

[V. Mandic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 28 Sep -- At their joint session today, the three chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly discussed the economic trends in the republic in the first 8 months of this year and noted that, for the first time since 1967, the republic's industrial production decreased in that period by 0.3 percent as compared with the same period of last year, that exports increased only by 1 percent and that imports from the convertible currency area increased by 3.3 percent. In this connection it was stated that, in the last few months of the year, further difficulties should be expected in the energy supply and in marketing the individual industrial products as well as the difficulties resulting from a shortage of skilled and specialized workers needed for a fuller utilization of new production facilities.

"Speaking about the trends in the Republic's foreign trade, Svid Maglajlija, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, pointed out that the foreign exchange liquidity can be appraised as satisfactory. All the matured commitments connected with foreign credits have been fulfilled on schedule.

"In the first 8 months, the payments within these commitments amounted to $292 million, Maglajlija said. He added that, at the same time, the republic has alloted all the required foreign exchange funds for the special account of the National Bank of Yugoslavia to pay for the imports of energy fuels and to insure the federation's foreign exchange liquidity and, on the basis of joint efforts the regular exchange repayments of foreign credits."

Maglajlija listed the following as the main causes of the slowdown in the industrial production: disrupted relations in supplies for the industry; difficulties in imports of producer goods, and numerous subjective shortcomings in the organizations of associated labor, especially as regards the utilization of the available resources and production facilities. The increase of all forms of spending in excess of the planned levels has been one of the major causes of economic instability. For instance, although the economic resolution for the year prevides for a real reduction of investment spending, in the first 8 months of this year, the nominal overall investments increased by 47 percent and the investments for noneconomic projects even increased by 81 percent, Maglajlija said.

At their separate sessions today, the three chambers of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly adopted the law on temporarily banning the use of social funds for financing investments for noneconomic and nonproduction projects will come into effect on 30 September and remain in effect until the end of the year. According to the law, the construction of all those noneconomic projects which have not been completed by 70 percent or more will be stopped. This means that the completion of the construction of 75 of the 237 non-economic projects currently under construction in the republic will be postponed.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP DECRIES CLERICALISTS

LD101314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance will resolutely oppose the politization of religious rites and religious affairs for political purposes as well as the inconsistent implementation of the Constitution and of the laws in this sphere. This was stated at today's session of the Coordinating Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Republican Conference for questions in the sphere of religion and activity of religious communities.

As stressed at the session, despite positive experiences in implementing the policy of society in this sphere and the increasingly successful development of relations with religious communities, the escalation by individuals and groups from the clergy of attacks on the basic values of self-managing socialist society and established constitutional and legal position of these communities has been noticed with growing frequency recently. These forces are present in all religious communities, both in the ranks of the lower clergy as well as in their highest leaderships.

An intensified pressure by organs of religious communities and by a group of religious officials on citizens who are believers has been felt, it was stated, in the past year or so. They offer, under the slogan of "religious revival" forms and contents of work which go beyond the frameworks of religious life and are aimed at the politization of the religious life, that is, at abusing religion for political purposes.

Such activities have more the features of political rather than religious activity. Clericalist approach to the national questions, to the cultural and historical past, stressing the saving role of religion and of the church from the "dangers" of socialism and "systematic atheism" and "atheist surroundings" are becoming the increasingly evident preoccupation of religious communities.

One notices increasingly the insistence on the "unity" of the church and believers and this is characteristic for all religious communities and this represents, in fact, clericalism. The very term "unity" indicates the political ambitions of clericalists. What is understood by religious communities under this term becomes clearer when one knows that in church committees, parish councils and various other bodies oaths are sworn to the loyalty to the church, when there is insistence on keeping religious secrets, on the firm and indestructible unity of the hierarchy, of the clergy and of the believers. It is evident that the demands to create such a "unity" are directed against brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness. They break down the front of organized socialist forces and lead to creating a gap between atheists and believers.

There is a desire to use more and more the difficulties present in the socio-economic and political development of the country as well as the very complex international situation for increasingly overt and impudent statements by clericalists, for the expansion of the sphere of activity by religious communities by bypassing the frameworks set by the Constitution and the law. Gatherings organized on various occasions on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina at which individual religious officials come forward with nonreligious contents, not even shrinking from passing on message for open opposition to the policy of society, are becoming increasingly large-scale and increasingly frequent.

It is particularly stressed that statements by individuals from the positions opposed to the ideology and policy of the LC and the development of socialist self-managing relations in our country are becoming increasingly persistent and impudent. The clericalists' continuous target are not merely atheism and the Marxist view of life but also self-management and through this, attack is carried out on the very foundations of the sociopolitical system based on the Constitution.

However, the Coordinating Committee stressed that one should have a very critical attitude also toward the phenomena of sectarianism with regard to religious communities or religious officials, and even with regard to believers. The reason for being critical does not lie merely, it was stressed today, in the fact that sectarianism fuels clericalism but also that it is not in line with our policy and with the attitudes of the LC.

SERBIAN LC ADOPTS MEASURES ON RESPONSIBILITY

LD091110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- We are faced with increasing phenomena of the violation of the law, failure to carry out the obligations under the self-management agreements and social accords, increased irresponsibility and various forms of attacks on social property. These increased problems in the implementation of constitutionality, legality and social morality, the topicality of which is also pointed out in the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee, represent the reason why the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia at its latest session (?adopted) stances and launched a wide action.

The development of self-management, the faster adoption of corresponding measures, the launching of bold actions and the supplying of answers to outstanding questions of society represent the preconditions for strengthening constitutionality, legality and socialist morality. With the action through the delegate system, by real democratic debate and decisionmaking, and by eliminating the practice of making decisions in narrow informal frameworks, it is necessary to widen the room of true socialist action which is the most efficacious means against all abuses and illegal activities. Thus, it is added in the stances, the responsibility of the bearers of the main functions will also increase.

The communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists will strive for the competent state and other organs to more resolutely and efficaciously uncover and prosecute the culprits of criminal acts, appropriation of social property, abuses, economic offenses and unpaid taxes. It is necessary to ensourage real socialist criticism which is sharp in its contents but constructive, democratic and humanistic. The League of Communists must not stand by the side and react with delay to negative phenomena and behavior. By timely and creative criticism, the stances point out, it is necessary to eliminate the phenomena of radicalism in public criticism which wants to destabilize and change the bases of our system.

The stances emphasize the great importance which petitions and complaints by working people and citizens have in the struggle for legality. The grasping of problems and phenomena, which are brought to attention in this way, must be part of the work and obligations of the delegate assemblies and their organs, municipal committees of the League of Communists, trade unions and other institutions of the system. With the ideopolitical activity and a critical and responsible attitude toward noticed negative phenomena, the League of Communists must create a suitable democratic atmosphere and encourage each person to speak about the shortcomings he sees in an open and responsible manner and to become engaged in their elimination.

The League of Communists must hold a constantly open front of struggle for legality and socialist morality and must not tolerate phenomena of their violation. In this respect, it must have a clear and resolute attitude. All members and organizations of the League of Communists are obligated to strive to intensify the policy and working and material responsibility of the bearers of state, social and self-managing functions everywhere in our system. By its activity, the League of Communists must make the working class and all working people capable of controlling this responsibility and must not take all responsibility unto itself.

Regarding the behavior of individuals, including the members of the League of Communists, it is inadmissible to have and to tolerate double morality, against which the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces must resolutely struggle. The communists and especially the bearers of social functions are obligated, the stances emphasize, to contribute by personal example to the strengthening of constitutionality, legality and socialist morality. The basic organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists are obligated to criticize in good time and publicly illegal actions and immoral behavior and must apply statutory measures, including the expulsion from the League of Communists, against communists guilty of these actions and behavior. A basic organization which because of opportunism, familiarity and so on does not act in this way should use their statutory rights to undertake measures themselves. The same determination must be demanded from all leaderships of the League of Communists whose members are involved.

All these questions, the stances say in conclusion, must be discussed in a concrete and responsible manner in all basic organizations and municipal committees of the League of Communists of Serbia and especially in the organizations of judiciary, administration and other state and social organs. The delegates of the League of Communists in the sociopolitical chambers and the communists in the chambers of associated labor of the assemblies must undertake the initiative to discuss the questions related to the implementation of constitutionality, legality and socialist morality in their environments.

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES POLITICAL, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD100916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The implementation of the conclusions of the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee demands from Kosovo communists special efforts because here the battle has to be waged simultaneously for the economic stabilization and for the normalization of the political situation.

What is most important at this point in time is to rely on one's own forces and to use better the small capacities in this province. But, despite a very intensive political activity there are still many unreasonable expectations about the problems being resolved by somebody "at the top," about someone else finding the way out of the difficulties. This represents in a nutshell the conclusion of today's meeting of the Kosovo political aktiv (chaired by Sinan Hasani), in the work of which presidents and secretaries of all municipal committees of Kosovo League of Communists had taken part.

We have also had many conclusions up to now, we have had many meetings and consultative conferences and yet, today, despite the results achieved we must say that the battle for the economic stabilization is only just starting, Avdi Bakali, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stated in his introductory speech.

In the first 8 months of the year, industrial production is 4.3 percent less than in the same period last year; the planned rate of exports is not implemented, consumption is increasing and the productivity of labor fell by 7.4 percent in the first 6 months of the year. In the first 6 months, losses increased by 33.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

True enough, many objective difficulties had exerted an influence on such unfavorable trends but it is also true to say that in our work there are still too many subjective weaknesses which we must discuss much more openly and in much more specific terms, Avdi Bakali stressed.

Accepting such a call for discussion, Imer Pulja noted that it was impermissible that the Kosovo League of Communists, despite extensive activity, had not achieved relevant results in changing the present unfavorable situation. How can one explain away the fact, he said, that at this point in time of the energy situation, Kosovo is using only a little over 50 percent of the energy capacities. Or, how is one to understand the fact that in the country about 50 percent of beets have already been processed while in our province not even 15 percent of this crop has yet been harvested. We must discard the view that someone else will resolve our problems. We have lived for a long time, and are still living, at other people's expense and we are not using sufficiently our own capacities. We have no moral right, the president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly stressed, to demand from others to fulfil their obligations if we ourselves do not meet our own obligations.

Pulja spoke in particular of the lack of respect for the policy of distribution of income and personal incomes and he said that the nominal increase in the income in Kosovo this year was 18 percent, while the increase in nominal personal incomes amounted to 27 percent. We shall not extricate ourselves from difficulties with such a practice.

It has become fashionable in Kosovo today not to repay credits taken for investments. At this moment 13 billion dinars are owed to the Kosovo bank. The bank again, due to lack of funds to repay credits, engages in illegal transactions and uses resources from the federal fund, which are intended for the development of the province and to pay up annuities.

We have enough, more than enough, of explanations concerning the situation, Ali Sukrija said; everybody, from the basic organization to the federation tells us how difficult our situation is but there are still few solutions offered to overcome the problems. Ali Sukrija believes that what is necessary at this time is for all organizations of associated labor, all social factors, compiling concrete stabilization programs not only because the economic situation is grave but also because putting right the mistakes quickly will reduce the space for the activity of the enemy. Therefore, the battle for the economic stabilization and for the normalization of the political situation is one and the same battle. It must, therefore, grow into an all-people's movement. This is not the task for some future generations but it is our daily obligation, Sukrija said.

At today's session the concrete obligations of all socio-political organizations and organs of Kosovo in realizing the conclusions of the third plenum of the LCY Central Committee were determined but it was stressed in particular that the greatest responsibility in all this was borne by the League of Communists.

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY LC ACTS AGAINST 'NATIONALISM'

Faculty Questioned

AU041934 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1656 26 Sep 82 pp 13-15

[Slobodanka Ast article: "Kosovo: Silence That Speaks"]

[Excerpts] "The proponents of certain phenomena," the culprits of the situation at the Kosovo university in Pristina, have been named. Finally, after 1 and 1/2 years, after numerous meetings, endless dialogues dealing with fragments of the problem and after the appraisals that "there are phenomena of nationalism" and that "there is opportunism," certain professors were named at a joint session of the Communal Conference Presidium of the League of Communists of Pristina and the Action Conference Presidium of the League of Communists of the Kosovo university. As regards Ali Hadri, whom his fellow historians have been accusing for years of being one of the authors of false history and of distorting the past in order to dispute and deny the present, it was proposed that he be expelled from the League of Communists and then removed from the university.

As regards Academician Redzep Cosja, it was proposed that he be given a party warning because he did not "clearly and decisively express his stand in connection with the counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo, and thus certain ambiguities and dilemmas about his ideopolitical position have been created among certain students and intellectuals," it is stated in the materials.

From the Mistakes of Inactivity to Nationalism

University Professor Fehim Agani was also accused of the mistake of "inactivity:" a measures of warning was proposed for his unclear and opportunistic attitude. Already at the first meeting the view was heard that the party measures against Agani must be stricter. In the talks with members of a working group, both Cosja and Agani expressed their readiness to continue to work along the lines of the League of Communists.

At the philosophy department organization of the League of Communists it is necessary to call Mur[illegible] Bljakaj, Redzep Ismailj, Ali Alija and Agim Vinci to account for their party responsibility "because they have demonstrated with their behavior that they are burdened by nationalism." It is also necessary to examine the behavior and the ideopolitical positions of Dr Milorad Corac, professor in the department for Serbo-Croatian, in connection with "some of his stands on the positions and assessments of the League of Communists."

Communists at the medical department are also facing stormy discussions. It is necessary to examine the party responsibility of the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists at the gynecological and obstetrical clinic and at the institute. It is particularly requested that the ideopolitical positions and behavior of surgeon Dr Riza Binisi be examined.

At the technical department it is necessary to elect a new presidium of the action conference and for the current president to resign because of his passive attitude and insufficient efforts.

At the department for natural science and mathematics the work of the secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the group for geography will be examined. Specific discussions will also be held about Idriz Berani, Hivzi Isljami and Mistafa Baci "because they are burdened by nationalism." It is proposed to pronounce measures of party responsibility "up to expulsion."

It was decided that because of various long-known abuses it is necessary to expel Rasit Alidema from the League of Communists and to remove him from the university department.

The rector's office has been advised to examine the suitability of Dr Marko Krasnici who, by the way, is not a member of the League of Communists.

About Successes in the Press

In the discussion lasting several hours, in which certain long since "known" professors were finally named, it was stressed that the basic organizations of the League of Communists can only impose stricter punishments and must not reduce them. There is no more important political task in the province now, Redzep Gasi, president of the University Action Conference, said.

However, there were also statements which directed this important debate in another direction. For instance, several speakers stressed that the working group should stress more the positive results achieved since the public now knows more about problems and weaknesses than about successes.

Who Writes Letters

The successful "opening" was preceded by many meetings of the working group of the Provincial Committee (Redzep Gasi, Minir Dusi, Azem Vlasi, Milan Seslija, Surija Pupovci, Hajredic Hodza, Dervis Rozaja, Ragip Halili, Budislav Vujisic), studious work and talks with the named teachers. Ali Hadri declined to have talks, and he proclaimed the working group to be "unauthorized."

Certain members of the working group have received anonymous as well as signed letters. Individuals called this political action at the university a "witch hunt," while Ali Hadri says in his letter that the "situation for certain professors is more difficult than it was in the pre-Brioni period."

The action which has now begun at the Kosovo university is justifiably assessed as one of the most important after the cadre changes in the political leadership of Kosovo. Certain people who know well the academic and other situations in Pristina believe, however, that the proposed party measures are too mild. True, it was stressed that these measures cannot be milder, only stricter, but that it is certain that the critical sharpness will be blunted by a wave of familiarity, opportunism, group-like activity and clannish psychology. There are views that it was not sufficiently clearly said who is who, that certain convinced nationalists managed rather discreetly to avoid being put on the list, that political qualifications are mild, while certain people receive gentlemenly offers to submit their resignations. Nonetheless, the impression remains that a fetish is made of the notion of the intelligentsia and that in some cases the tactic of "let us preserve the cadres" still hangs in the air.

Academic Expelled

LD081814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, Oct 8 (TANJUG) -- Professor Dr. Ali Hadri, member of the academy, was excluded from the League of Communists of Yugoslavia following yesterday's (Thursday) decision made by the Municipal Party Committee.

Hadri's exclusion is one in the series of disciplinary steps taken [word indistinct] a number of teaching staff, co-workers and lecturers of the university in Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, which last year was the scene of anti-Yugoslav irredentist riots staged by Albanian nationalists. The steps were taken as part of the process of ascertaining the responsibility for the problems aroused in Kosovo.

In reconsidering the activity of party organizations at educational institutions in the capital of Kosovo, the Municipal Committee, among other things, concluded that Dr Hadri had not engaged himself in the combat against Albanian nationalism, irredentism, and opportunism, and had not been prepared to get himself included in the unmasking of the enemy platform or propaganda coming in from Albania. It was also assessed that Hadri, in certain of his writings, contribute to some extent to the nationalist indoctrination of youths.

In considering the degree of responsibility of communists for the resulting situation, the Municipal Committee suggested that several members of the Pristina university teaching staff should be disciplined by the party sharper than originally sought by their basic party organizations. Because of inadequate behaviour, three professors of the university school of philosophy Ali Alija, Agim Vinci, Murat Bljakaj were disciplined by the "last warning before exclusion".

The largest number of party members at the university have shown readiness to commit themselves to the struggle against the activities of the hostile forces and against other adverse phenomena in Kosovo.

TANJUG REPORTS DECLINE IN POLITICAL OFFENCES

LD131042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Criminal reports for political offences during the first 6 months this year were 12 percent less than the same period last year. However, the fact that the percentage of more serious criminal offences -- those directed against the foundations of the social system and the security of Yugoslavia -- in the total number of reported criminal offences has gone up, casts a shadow on this undoubtedly positive information provided by the federal public prosecutor's department. The number of other criminal acts in this area, such as slandering the country's reputation and dissemination of false news has increased negligibly, according to reports.

Parallel with the reduction in the number of reports, the number of those accused of political crime has gone up. This apparently contradictory ratio between reports and accused has occurred primarily because many investigations against the perpetrators of criminal acts connected with counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo were completed at the end of the previous year or at the beginning of this year. To a very great extent this influenced the fact that the number of accused political delinquents during the first 6 months of this year went up by 84 percent compared with the identical period last year. Out of the total of 268 accused people, 96 have been charged with undermining our social system, 118 with enemy propaganda, 43 with provoking national, racial or religious hatred.

Judging by indictments during the first 6 months this year, most criminal acts of a political nature were committed in Kosovo (150), followed by Croatia (34) and Serbia outside the provinces (26), and least of all Slovenia (5) and Vojvodina (7). Unlike previous years political delinquents came mainly from the intellectuals, students and pupils (53 percent).

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROMANIA -- Bucharest, Oct 13 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Romanian Mixed Committee on Economic Cooperation opened its session here today (Wednesday). The delegations are headed by the two countries' foreign-trade ministers, Milenko Bojanic, Yugoslavia, and Nicolae Constantin, Romania. In the seven months this year Yugoslav-Romanian commodity exchange amounted to 137 million dollars, while the 1982 target reaches 500 million dollars. Since the two countries' economic relations have stagnated lately, the panels and commissions previously examined in detail the situation in this field. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 13 Oct 82 LD]